



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

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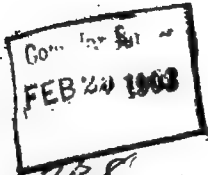
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134	M101-16		1 幅广西地图		307
135	M101-16	281	R. M. McWade 附寄发给公使馆信件的副本,信中报告了德国公司在中国走私军火的相关情况	1903-5-22	308
136	M101-16	36	R. M. McWade 致 Edwin H. Conger 的信件	1903-5-21	310
137	M101-16		W. F. Cary 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-5-21	311
138	M101-16	38	R. M. McWade 致 Edwin H. Conger 的信件	1903-5-22	312
139	M101-16		W. F. Cary 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-5-19	313
140	M101-16	282	R. M. McWade 进一步报告广西饥荒救济的情况,称赞美国“Callao”号的海军上尉 Anderson 和海军学校学生 Sterling 的服务,附寄有关分发救济物资之方式的通信	1903-5-25	315

141	M101-16		E. A. Anderson 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-5-22	318
142	M101-16		E. A. Anderson 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-5-25	320
143	M101-16		F. W. Starling 致“Callao”号指挥官的信件	1903-5-17	321
144	M101-16		H. K. Shumaker 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-5-20	323
145	M101-16		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“广西饥荒更加严重,急切需要救济,更多的救助正在到来。亚细亚霍乱在广州零星出现。”	1903-5-26	324
146	M101-16	283	R. M. McWade 确认本月 26 日的电报,附寄关于广西饥荒情况的信件	1903-5-29	325
147	M101-16		Tak 致 R. M. McWade 的信件		328
148	M101-16		H. K. Shumaker 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-5-23	329
149	M101-16	284	R. M. McWade 怀疑中国商业轮船有限公司(China Commercial Steamship Co. Ltd)运载中国劳工到墨西哥港口,指出这种旨在越过边境进入美国的行为违反了排华法案	1903-5-29	332
150	M101-16	285(41)	R. M. McWade 致信 Edwin H. conger 报告 Yuan Tan 的排外暴民攻击美国工程师。附寄相关公文及信件	1903-5-28	334
151	M101-17	286	R. M. McWade 确认 6 月 1 日的电报,引用总督 Ting 所发来的公文,并提供两广叛乱的相关细节	1903-6-1	341
152	M101-17		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“总督 Tak 通知我接收云南总督 Ting 的电报,(现在)云南府的所有外国人都安全。”	1903-6-1	345
153	M101-17		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“巡抚 Wong 电告,超过 100 万的广西本地人饿死,热切地恳求美国慈善机构的帮助,所有救济配给物将通过我交付给美国和英国的传教士。”	1903-6-4	346
154	M101-17		(电报)R. M. McWade 致国务卿的电报,报告第 2 救援队已奔赴广西	1903-6-7	347
155	M101-17	287	R. M. McWade 建议任命 Russel Colegrove 为广州的副领事,并说明任命 1 位副领事的必要性	1903-6-8	348
156	M101-17		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“1 个美国人在广州到 Heung shan 的路上被海盗绑架,要求赎金 9000 美元。我已经派‘Callao’号前往解救,要求总督放人,并惩罚海盗。稍后将呈上详细报告。”	1903-6-10	352

157	M101-17	288	R. M. McWade 继其第 267 号公文进一步提供 Yuan Tan 的排外暴民攻击美国工程师的详细情节,建议处置犯罪分子。附寄两广总督的相关来信	1903-6-12	353
158	M101-17	288bis	R. M. McWade 报告 D. C. Railey 死于 1903 年 4 月 10 日,称他已经将死者的私人物品通过航运送到马尼拉	1903-6-9	360
159	M101-17		附件(表格 192):美国公民死亡登记表	1903-6-16	362
160	M101-17		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“新总督刚到达黄埔,将于本月 19 日就职。”	1903-6-17	363
161	M101-17		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“被绑架的美国人得到解救,并在‘Callao’号和 Kongyin 的护卫下回到广州,稍后将详细报告。”	1903-6-17	364
162	M101-17	289	R. M. McWade 请求提供 3 面用于领事馆的旗帜,并建议在指定的地方建立领事或商业代办处	1903-6-23	365
163	M101-17	289bis	R. M. McWade 报告司礼官 Russel Colegrove 即日到达,附寄 Colegrove 请求出任副总领事的申请书,可参考其第 287 号公文	1903-6-29	367
164	M101-17	290	R. M. McWade 报告美国公民 Lum Ching Wah 被海盗绑架,确认国务院的相关电报,并提供追踪海盗及解救 Wah 的详细情节。附寄信件和 Wah 的报告	1903-6-25	369
165	M101-17		附件 A:光绪二十九年五月十一日 Tak 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-6-6	376
166	M101-17		附件 B:E. A. Anderson 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-6-10	377
167	M101-17		附件 C:E. A. Anderson 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-6-10	378
168	M101-17		附件 D:E. A. Anderson 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-6-13	379
169	M101-17		附件 E:E. A. Anderson 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-6-16	382
170	M101-17		附件 F:Lam Ching Wah 的证言	1903-6-16	383
171	M101-17	291	R. M. McWade 转送云南总督发来的关于两广叛乱情况的消息	1903-6-27	385
172	M101-17	292	R. M. McWade 确认 1903 年 6 月 17 日的电报,报告两广总督岑春煊于 1903 年 6 月 24 日就职	1903-6-27	388
173	M101-17		(电报 282 副本)R. M. McWade 电告:“总督 Then 亲自监督镇压广西梧州的叛乱。”	1903-6-29	391

174	M101-17	293	R. M. McWade 继第 283 号公文后进一步报告广西的饥荒和相应的救济情况。附寄信件和照片	1903-6-30	392
175	M101-17	1	A. J. Fisher 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-6-6	398
176	M101-17	2	H. K. Shumaker 致 R. M. McWade 的信件		400
177	M101-17		广西 Kiu Hu、Kwai Un 两地的通告	1903-6-7	404
178	M101-17	3	H. K. Shumaker 致 R. M. McWade 的信件		406
179	M101-17	4	H. K. Shumaker 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-6-22	409
180	M101-17		H. C. T. Harkwall 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-6-23	410
181	M101-17		E. A. Anderson 致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1903-6-30	411
182	M101-17		(原文件模糊删除)		
183	M101-17		(原文件模糊删除)		
184	M101-17		3 张照片		413



1/17/03 H.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Jan'y 2nd, 1903

Mr. Wm. M. Laughlin,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

The Conditions in the Provinces of Kwang Tung
and Kwang Si.

Abstract of Contents.

reporting the arrival of the U. S. S. "Albatross"
and the conditions in Kwang Tung and Kwang Si.

Mr. McArthur
by [unclear]
Jan 28/03

No. 258.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 2nd, 1903.

Honorable David F. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the U. S. S. "Albatross," Commander F. J. Drake, Commanding, arrived in Canton on December 29th 1902, and is expected to remain several months.

The disturbed conditions in the Canton district is much improved owing to the expected rice famine having been averted.

The rebellion in Kwang Si appears to be spreading, but I can get no authentic information concerning it. Some 2,000 or 3,000 troops have been sent to Kwang Si from this province.

The following is an extract from the Hongkong Telegraph of December 24th 1902, by their Canton Correspondent:-

Great activity prevails in Canton military circles

circles, owing to the very serious trouble the rebels are now giving. All the soldiers in the Sathoi district are engaged and the drain is so seriously felt that the Viceroy of Canton requests that the Black Flags be sent to endeavour to suppress the Rebellion. This request, however, was refused, the excuse being that if any trouble occurred about Canton there were the best soldiers available. Yet seeing the rebels were getting ever more audacious in their frequent successes something had to be done and it was decided to send 1200 of Ma Li's men.

Admiral Lee Beane of U. S. M. S. "Tuck Ho" has been in correspondence and treaty with Messrs A. R. Marty & Co, of Hongkong with regard to the transportation and it was on Saturday last decided that they would supply boats to take coolies each at an early date. The first detachment of 600 will commence embarking tomorrow on the S. S. "Hongkong" which leaves Hongkong for Canton tonight, and will anchor below the Allacao Forts.

Detachments of soldiers still continue to be sent up the West River but their destination is

is kept secret.

A representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph" interviewed Mr. A. D. Marty in Hongkong this morning. He verified these statements regarding the Steamer "Hongkong" being employed by the Chinese Government and informed us that the vessel left Canton for Pakhoi direct with 600 troops at noon yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission and old resident of Canton says that there is a feeling of insecurity caused by the shortage of the rice-crop, the activity of the reformers, the rebellion in Kwang Si, and the open and daring operations of pirates & robbers, but at the same time he expressed no opinion as to the outcome, as the conditions have been equally as bad on many former occasions with no serious trouble.

There is no measure expressed among European circles.

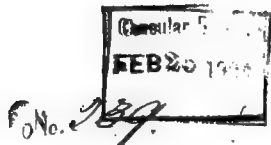
The presence of the U. S. S. "Albatross" gives a feeling of security and protection, and

and will be a great benefit to the
American China Development Ex.

I wish to express my gratitude to
Minister Canger for his influence in
having a warship sent to this port.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
M. M. Langhorne
U. S. Consul,
In charge



1/17/03 1/3.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



Consulate of the United States,
Peking, China, Jan'y 2nd, 1903.

Mrs. M. M. Langhorne
To the Department of State.

Subject:

File

Answering inquiries.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing a reply for B. Mackinnon.

Forwarded 2/27/03.

No. 229

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Jan. 2nd, 1902.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose my
despatch, to Henry A. Schumann, Esq. and
to ask you to forward said despatch through
the usual channel.

I am, Sir,

Very obedient servant

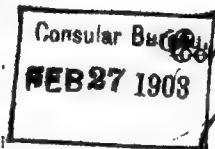
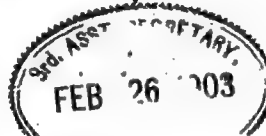
M. M. Laughlin

U. S. Vice Consul

In charge

CONSULAR BUREAU 103 fr

No. 140.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Jan 7th, 1903.

Mr. M. M. Langhorne,

To the Department of State

Subject:

Acknowledge receipt of Despatch

In Treasury with mg
Jas Feb 26-1903
to Mr. H. S.
with orig. enc.

Abstract of Contents:

Enclosing Copy of Mr. McWade's despatch
on Leprosy, etc.

No. 240.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Jan'y 7th 1903.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 65, of November 25th 1902, saying that despatch from this Office No. 527, reporting on Leprosy in China, has not reached the Department.

Upon the receipt of your cable of Decr 9th, 1902, inquiring what had become of Leprosy Report, I answered on the same date, that it was sent by last mail.

This report on leprosy, I have never seen. It was made by Dr. Hazlag and given to Consul McWade for grammatical corrections; and Mr. McWade left the report with Mr. A. de Silva, the Act of this office, to be kept for Dr. Hazlag's final revision. Mr. de Silva says that Dr. Hazlag had the report changed three times before its completion and was finally sent to the Department on November 6th 1902.

I did not know that Mr. McWade's despatch which accompanied the report, was in this office, until the receipt of your cablegram when I learned that the despatch had already been sent.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of Consul McWade's despatch of 22nd, and a printed copy of Dr. Raglan's report, which I am informed is the same as the report sent to the Department on Dec. 6th 1902.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
M. M. Laughlin
U.S. Vice Consul,
In charge

7/103 H
CONSULAR BUREAU.
PLEASE REPORT.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Jan'y 17th 1903.

W. M. Langhorne,

To the Department of State.

*Acknowledged and
J. S. Noyes
Mar. 18, 1903*

Subject:

*re Charges for moorings & buoys occupied
by the U.S. S. Albatross.*

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing correspondence with Messrs.
Jardine Matheson & Co., Commanders
Aboard of the U.S. S. Albatross.*



No. 242.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 17th 1903.

Honorable David F. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that upon receiving intelligence from Commander Drake of the U.S.S. Monterey, in Hong Kong, in answer to a wire from me that "The Monterey will arrive in Canton, on or about, Dec. 27th.": I applied to the Harbor Master to secure the same berth which the Monterey occupied when she was here in 1901, or one equally as good. The Harbor Master told me that he would assign the Monterey to Messrs Jardine Matherson & Co's. berth, as it is the only one having a sufficient depth of water, and furthermore, that Jardine's moorings are the only ones in the Harbor strong enough to hold with safety, a ship the size of the Monterey. In 1901, the Monterey had one of Jardine's buoys for her bow mooring.

The Monterey arrived at Tai Sheak barrier, seven miles below Canton, on Dec. 27th. Commander Drake then sent an officer to the Harbor Master to secure a berth. The Harbor Master assigned the Monterey to the buoys belonging to Messrs Jardine Matherson & Co., and on the following day the Monterey took possession of the berth. There was much dissatisfaction expressed by some of the captains of Messrs Jardine Matherson & Co's. steamers, that the Monterey should occupy for a long period the best berth in the harbor. Jardine's agents also complained, but nothing was said officially at the time.

On Jan. 5th., I received a letter from Mr. U. Spalinger, the Canton representative of Messrs Jardine Matherson & Co., requesting me to inform the Commander of the U.S.S. Monterey, that

2.

"our charges for the use of our moorings and buoys, will be \$15 Mexican a day". Inclosure No. 1.

I sent a copy of Messrs Jardine Matherson & Co's. letter to Commander Drake, and replied to them, saying, "That the Monterey was assigned to her present berth by the Harbor Master, and I am not aware of any Port Regulations by which a foreign gun-boat can be charged for the use of moorings assigned to her by the Harbor Master. Inclosure No. 2.

On the same day, Jan. 7th., Messrs Jardine Matherson & Co. answered my letter referring me to the Conditions under which permission is granted for the laying down of moorings in the Port of Canton. Inclosure No. 3.

Upon the receipt of Messrs Jardine Matherson & Co's. second communication, I called upon the Acting Commissioner of Customs, and the Harbor Master, and obtained from the latter a copy of the Conditions under which permission is granted for laying down moorings in the Port of Canton. The Harbor Master told me that he did not recognise Messrs Jardine Matherson & Co's. claim for payment for the use of their moorings etc. I replied to Messrs Jardine Matherson & Co's. letter, as per inclosure No. 4.

I then called upon Mr. Spalinger and said that he could make no valid claim for the use of their moorings under the circumstances. Mr. Spalinger replied that a French gun-boat had paid to Deacon & Co. \$60 a month for the use of the moorings of the Hong Kong Canton & Macao S.S. Co. Mr. Spalinger also said that he would not insist upon the payment of \$15 a day, which sum, was merely mentioned as he had to set a price, and that he would be glad to make an agreement with Commander Drake as to the amount to be paid. I then requested Mr. Spalinger to call with me upon Commander Drake, on board the Monterey, which he did. During the interview Commander Drake told Mr. Spalinger that he -Comm. Drake- had no authority to pay any charges for the use of moorings and buoys, but that he would refer the

3

matter to the Commander-in-Chief, with a suggestion as to what should be the proper rental for the use of the buoys and moorings.

On the 10th. instant I received a communication from Commander Drake in answer to the letter of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. of Jan. 5th. Enclosure No. 5.

I repeatedly urged Mr. Spalinger to withdraw their letter of Jan. 5th., and on the 14th. instant I received their last communication. Enclosure No. 6.

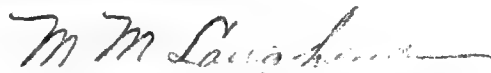
As to the precedent for a charge for the use of moorings and buoys:- I learned from Messrs Deacon & Co., the Canton Agents for the Hong Kong Canton and Macao S.S.Co. Ltd., that the French gun-boat "Avalanche", occupied the moorings of the Hong Kong Canton and Macao S.S. Co, from August 1900, to July 1902, and, by a private agreement, without the consent of the Harbor Master, the "Avalanche" paid to Deacon & Co. \$45.00 Mex. per month for the use of the said moorings and buoys.

The above, with enclosures, is respectfully submitted for your information and consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U.S. Vice Consul in charge.

Canton, 5th. January 1903.

Dear Sir,

We shall be much obliged for your informing the
Commander of the U. S. A. " Monterey " that our charge for the
use of our moorings and buoys will be \$15.- Mexican a day.

Thanking you in anticipation, we are, Dear Sir,

Yours most obedient servants

Jardine Matheson & Co.

Per W. Spallinger

To M. M. Langhorne Esquire

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Canton.

Canton, China, January 7th. 1903.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

Canton.

Dear Sirs:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of January 5th. 1903, requesting me to inform the Commander of the U. S. S. Monterey that your charges for the use of your moorings and buoys will be \$15.00 Mex: per day.

In reply I beg to say that I have given a copy of your letter to Commander F. J. Drake, U. S. N. Commanding the U. S. S. " Monterey ".

The U. S. S. " Monterey " was assigned to her present berth by the Harbor Master of Canton, and I am not aware of any Port Regulations by which a foreign gunboat can be charged for the use of moorings assigned to her by the Harbor Master, therefore I doubt if your claim will be entertained.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

M. M. Langhorne.

U. S. Vice Consul,

in charge.

Enclosure No. 8.

Canton, 7th. January 1903.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your valued favour of the current date and in answer thereto we beg to refer you to rule 7 of the " Conditions under which permission is granted for laying down moorings in the Port of Canton " from which you will see that the payment for the constant use of buoys by non-owners is recognised.

These rules are dated 18th. April 1898 and duly signed by the Harbour Master and they are the only rules in force under Consular Recognition. For certain rules subsequently made by the Harbour Master are on the Harbour Master's own authority, and we are informed, have not been approved by the Consular Body.

We have the honour to be, Dear Sir,

Yours most obedient servants,

Jardine Matheson & Co.

Per W. Spallinger.

To M. M. Langhorne Esquire,

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Canton.

Enclosed

Canton, China, January 10th. 1903.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

Canton.

Dear Sirs:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 7th. 1903,

In reference to your mentioning the Harbor Regulations, I beg to call your attention to the conditions under which permission is granted for the laying down moorings in the Port of Canton, Article No.7 reads as follows:- " That in the event of the moorings being constantly used by a vessel not belonging to the owners of the said moorings. With the Harbor Master alone, shall rest the authority to determine what sum, if any, shall be paid for the use of the moorings."

I am informed that the Harbor Master has not authorized you to charge the U. S. S. Monterey for the use of the moorings to which was assigned by the Harbor Master.

As a result of our interview with Commander F. J. Drake, on board of the U. S. S. Monterey yesterday morning, Commander Drake will refer the matter to the Commander-in-chief.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter received from Commander Drake today.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours very truly

M. M. Langhorne

U. S. Vice Consul in charge.

One Enclosure.

Enclosure No 5.

7-D-3.

CONSULAR LETTER.

U. S. S. Monterey,

Canton, China,

January 8th. 1903.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of a copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. S. N. Spallinger Agent for Jardine Matheson & Co. at this port, relative to a charge of (\$15.00) fifteen dollars Mexican per diem for the use of the present moorings which the Monterey is occupying, and which have been assigned to this vessel by the Harbor Master.

2. It now appears that these moorings are the property of Jardine Matheson & Co.

3. I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the Monterey occupied one of these moorings for several months, during the spring and summer of 1901, and for which no charges were made or mentioned, by the said firm, at that, or any other time previous to their present action.

4. The moorings now occupied by the Monterey off the West end of the stone bund of Shameen, about 150 yards from the same, in the deep water at the mouth of the canal which surrounds the island of Shameen and discharges into Canton river, are the only moorings, or position in the river, where an armored vessel of this displacement (4084) tons can safely lie without danger of grounding at low waters.

5. It is necessary that this vessel should be afloat at all stages of the tides, in order to insure a safe and satisfactory working of all pumps, through their outboard suction connections which are in the flat of the bottom of the ship, and thus prevent

their becoming clogged with mud.

6. The small depth of water at low tide prevents this vessel from mooring with her own anchors, which are double fluked, as the nature of the bottom is such that the anchors will not wholly bury themselves.

Hence they become a menace to navigation and are liable to not only bilge the Monterey in swinging, but any other ship passing over them.

7. Under these conditions the Harbor Master was compelled to assign these moorings to the Monterey, which has been ordered to this port to protect all foreign representatives and their interests whenever the emergency arises.

8. I am unable to comply with the demands of the Agent of Jardine Matheson & Co. or enter into any contract binding myself to a stipulated sum to be paid daily for the use of the moorings. Besides the amount asked (15.00 mexicans per diem) is not to be considered, as this would be charging at the rate of 120 per cent interest on the original cost of moorings.

9. I will call the attention of the Commander-in-chief to the action of Jardine Matheson & Co. and suggest that the use of these moorings be paid for at the rate of \$2.00 Mexican per diem, which I consider a fair and reasonable charge; this being a rate of about 16 per cent, on original cost of moorings.

10. Further that this moorings, as now located, are to be the ones to be occupied by this vessel whenever she is in this port.

11. And further: should any other man of war of the United States Navy, visit this port, the Monterey being absent, that these moorings are to be assigned, at the rate of \$2.00 Mexicans per diem

12. Will you please communicate the contents of this letter to Jardine Matheson & Co. and express to them my thanks for the present use of their moorings; while I remain,

Very respectfully,

J. F. Drake

Commander, U. S. Navy,

Commanding.

Senior Officer Present.

Honorable,

M. M. Langhorne,

U. S. Vice Consul

in charge.

Canton, China.

Enclosure No. 6.

Canton, 14th. January 1903.

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of 10th. inst. for which we thank you.

We are also much obliged for the explanations given by Commander Drake in his letter to you of which you were good enough to send us a copy. The proposal made by Commander Drake has now our consideration, in the meantime we do not insist upon our charge referred to in our letter of the 5th. inst.

We have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Yours most obedient servants

Jardine Matheson & Co.

Per W. Spallinger

M. M. Langhorne Esquire

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Canton.

3 m

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

31 York

From.

Secretary of State.

FEB 2 1903

Received

11. A.M.

1903.

Sec State,

Wash

Over 100 arrests made
reform conspirators Fati
and Canton important seizure
arms ammunition uniforms
rebel banners et Fati
Evidence widespread conspiracy
general feeling alarmed presence
Monterey wholesome effect

McWade

No. #243

File.

Consulate of the United States,

Sanctae, (China), Feb 2nd, 1903.

Mrs. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Reporting arrival.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting arrival on Feb 2, immediately
assumed charge of office.

No. = 243.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 2nd , 1903.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

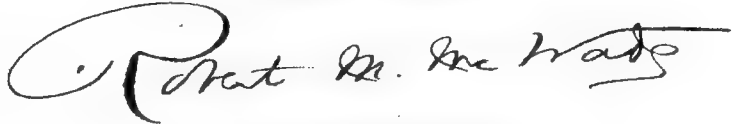
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I arrived at my post in Canton, China, at six o'clock this morning and immediately assumed charge.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul General

No. 244

File

Consulate of the United States,

Quito, Ecuador, July 2nd, 1903.

Mrs. Robert M. McAllister.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Conference with Consul-General Goodnow

Abstract of Contents.

Consulate General at Shanghai closed
for the New Year holidays & Mr. McAllister
absent.

No. #244.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 2nd 1903.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with the instructions of the Hon. Herbert H. D. Peirce, Assistant Secretary of State, "to confer with Mr. Goodnow, Consul General at Shanghai, as to what Consulates in Southern China should be placed under the jurisdiction of your (my) office," I called at the U. S. Consulate General, Shanghai on January 31, 1903, immediately on my arrival at that port. The Consulate was closed. Rev. Hykes U. S. Vice-Consul General, whom I met at the Bund, informed me that "Mr. and Mrs. Goodnow had sailed two days previously on a houseboat for a rest and as this was now the Chinese New Year's Holiday Season he did not expect their return for several days." As the Steamship "Coptic" on which I was a passenger was to sail that night I felt that I would save time, etc., by continuing my journey to my post of duty at Canton and returning to Shanghai when I learned of Mr. Goodnow's arrival there.

In the meantime I paid official calls on H. E. Ex Minister Wu Ting Fang now Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and on Willis E. Gray, Esq. Managing Director of the American Railway in Canton, both of whom reside in Shanghai.

H. E. Wu spoke in a highly complimentary strain of my services to China and requested me to convey his profound regards and also compliments of the Chinese New Year to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, for whom he evidently has the warmest friendship and deep respect.

Manager Gray informed me, in a general way, that the American Railway as regards surveying and other important preliminary work is making satisfactory progress. Details thereof will be prepared and submitted to you at an early day.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Waddy

U. S. Consul General.

J. S.

*Please note that Despatch No 241,
has been cancelled - and the number
is also cancelled -*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU.

FILED

FEB 6 1 25 PM 1903

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. 13



CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

From

Canton

Feb 6

1903.

Received

1 16 P.M.

Sec State,

Wash.

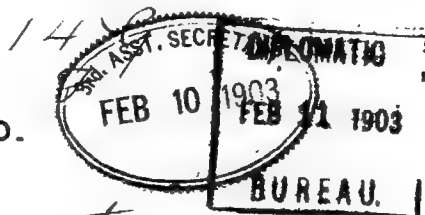
Verbally dismissed by
McWade Charge opening
private letters cable
instructions

Langhorne

Ans Feb 7
Confid Feb 10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 10 10 55 AM 1903
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

CONSULAR BUREAU
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

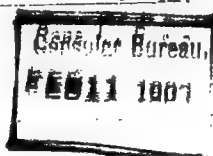


From Canton

Feb 10 1903.

10 55 AM.

Received



Wash

*Confirmed
July 12/13*

Conditions here improved

Materially disturbances

Kwangsi continue activity

both Canton arsenals

McWade

FILED
FEB 11 1903



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Feb 11-1903

Postal. 1CB.KO.FD. 14-

From

CANTON.

SecState,
Washington.

Received.M.

McWade dismissed me on charge given; request investigation, authority, and instructions.

Langhorne.

Received 5 a.m.
Feb. 11, 1903.
DEPT OF STATE

1 9 24 AM 1903

RECEIVED
OFFICE

U.S. DEPT. OF STATE
FEB 25
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.
3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
FEB 11 '03
S. York
1035 AM 1903.
From Canton
Feb 11, 1903.
Received 1035 A.M.
Office
Sec. State
Wash.
Please instruct Conger
Langhorne dismissed
McWade



No. ~~245~~

General
Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 11th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

*ack. and portion accepted &
in red transmitted to
Mr. Langhorne for explanation
June 12, 1903.
(Mr. Kier's direction)*

Subject:

Arrival of the General Langhorne

Abstract of Contents.

Conflicting Telegrams, re:

Enclosing Copy of Affidavit.

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Submitted to Mr. Price

*Let me see The charges
as submitted to Mr. Langhorne*

H. H. D. E.

*Did so
June 12*

No. 245

General
Consulate, of the United States,

Canton, China, February 11th 1903.

Honorable David J. Keic,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is with regret that I feel myself compelled, again, to report Marshal M. Laughton Esq. to the Department, for insubordination and official misconduct.

It will be remembered that prior to my departure from Washington, in the latter part of December 1902. I received instructions and authority from the Hon. Herbert A. D. Peice, Third Assistant Secretary of State, to dismiss M. Laughton Esq. U.S. Vice Consul, &c. from the Consular Service. I determined at that time to carry out those instructions courteously, and with all regard for M. Laughton's feelings. His misconduct and insolent language during the morning and the early part of the day of my arrival in Canton, Monday, Feb. 2, 1903, forced me however, to take
peremptory

2.

peremptory action.

About 8 o'clock on that morning I met Mr. Langhorne on the Bund of Shanghai, whilst my wife, daughter and I were on our way to the Consulate. After greeting him cordially I asked him to step aside from the foot-paths and accompany me, telling him, at the same time, that I had heard disquieting rumours in Shanghai the previous day concerning the condition of affairs in Canton and its vicinity and that I was ~~extremely~~ desirous of receiving authentic information thereon. He gave me to understand that if I wished information "the best way to get it was to find out for myself!" I quietly told him that it was his duty to inform me of all he knew on that subject as well as about everything that took place during my five month's absence. I then asked him "if he had kept the Department and Minister Canger thoroughly posted about the rebellion in Kwangsi?" After some hesitation and in an evasive way

B.

way he answered that he had sent two despatches. I suggested that surely those two despatches couldn't possibly contain all the facts. He did not reply to that suggestion and we parted.

On opening the office before 9 o'clock, I connected the press copy books containing the despatches sent to the State Department and to Minister Ogier and found that the two despatches which Mr Langhorne had sent dated October 16, 1902 and January 2, 1903, consisted largely of extracts copied bodily and in part from Hongkong newspapers and did not contain the results of a proper personal investigation on his part. I noted also, that he had even failed to consult or ask information from H. C. Tak San, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, or H. E. Wang Chi Chow, Governor of Kwang Si. I noted also in the despatch book that he had falsified — to cover his neglect of duty — the date of despatches no 242 to the State Department and no 204 to Minister Ogier. He marked the dates to the Department as

4.

as January 17, 1908, although the dispatches were written and posted on the 26th of January. I learned that were it not for the timely and courteous suggestion of Commander Drake of the U.S.S. "Montezuma", Mr. Laughorne would not have even written to the Department and Minister Canger on the subject of these dispatches.

Owing to Mr. Laughorne's discourtesy I had to apply later on to Commander Drake for information concerning the attempted uprising in Canton. The report which that gentleman prepared for me, subsequently, is embodied in a separate dispatch.

About 11 o'clock a.m. on Feb. 2, 1908, I learned that Mr. Laughorne had demanded and exacted exorbitant and illegal fees for issuing Certificates of intending Chinese immigrants to the United States. On receiving that information I sent for one of the parties concerned, a reputable Chinese merchant of high standing, and I learned that he was on a visit to his relatives

5.

relations in the interior of Shanghai, but was expected to return in the course of a week. He returned yesterday and made affidavit to the facts. A copy of said affidavit is enclosed. He was highly indignant over the unjust and discourteous way in which he and his friends were treated. Our Chief Clerk Mr de Silva corroborated the statements or charges made in his affidavit.

End
xxx

To my amazement and deep regret I found about noon on Feb 2, 1900, that Mr Langlois had opened all of my private correspondence, including letters from my wife, then in Switzerland, my daughter then in Paris, France, and my sister then in Queensland, Australia. Before my departure for home - on leave of absence - I requested him to give me his solemn assurance that he would not open or tamper with my private letters. He did so, and declared on his honor that he would not interfere in any way with them. I showed him the grave discourtesy and criminal folly of

6.

of such illegal interference. At the same time, I advised him to open promptly and reply immediately to all official and business letters.

When I asked him "why he opened and tampered with my private letters?" he refused to reply. I called in Chief Clerk Silva and repeated my question. Again he refused to answer. Mr Silva then informed me that he had repeatedly protested against Mr Langhorne's dishonorable practice and that Mr Langhorne had silenced him by saying that if there was any trouble he would declare letters were opened "by mistake?" Mr da Silva added: I told him that the opening of one or two or even three of my private letters might pass as "a mistake" but the continued opening of them would be indisputable evidences of guilt and show unworthy motives."

In a few stern words I rebuked Mr Langhorne, reminding him of my continued kindness to him and assuring him that if I had brought in to the office

7.

office the worst loafer from the street - the veniest cur - he would not have been so ungrateful or have been guilty of such dishonorable action. I added that for the good of the service he was peremptorily suspended and that this suspension was tantamount in his case to a dismissal. He left my private office and the Consul withering threats of vengeance against me to which I paid no attention.

On Thursday, February 5, 1905, Sir Liang Chang, the recently appointed Imperial Chinese Minister to the United States paid me an official call and whilst seated at my table explained that Mr Langhorne had treated him with scant courtesy during an official call which Sir Liang had paid him some days previously. "I got very badly over it" said Sir Liang to me, "so much so that I feared to call on any of the other foreign Consuls lest my reception would be marked with such equally stiff politeness, I said to

8.

to myself" he continued "that if the
 Vice Consul of the nation to which
 I am accredited acts so with me, other
 foreign officials may act equally as
 badly, and both my country and
 myself be thereby put to shame."
 I apologized to Sir Liang and assured
 him that whilst I deeply regretted the
 occurrence, I felt satisfied, no other
 official representatives of our country
 would be guilty of such grave discourtesy.
 I also assured him that our President,
 our Secretary of State and all our people
 at home would receive him with the
 cordial warmth and profound respect
 becoming his distinguished position,
 and the friendly relations existing between
 our respective governments. He assured
 me that he felt and appreciated the
 sincerity of my remarks. He added,
 however, that it was due to himself
 to enter a complaint at the State
 Department after his arrival in
 Washington.

— On the afternoon of that day Sir Liang,
 and

9.

and in an impudent way Mr. Langhorne, demanded 'a written list of the charges against him.' I quietly told him that he had been dismissed from the service and that I did not want to have any more trouble with him. If, however, he wanted the charges repeated I offered to relate them in detail and he could write them down himself. He refused to do so, but said he would like to hear the charges again. I repeated them to him. I also spoke of them briefly, adding the latest complaint and reminding him that I had frequently admonished him to discontinue his habit of sneering at the Chinese officials when they visited the Consulate. He began to blush and I then told him his presence was distasteful and requested him to retire. Two days previously I notified Minister Cuyler of Mr. Langhorne's dismissal. I did so, because the Minister was unaware of the instructions I had received from the Department and also because Mr. Langhorne was kicking up a bobber.

10.

robbery all over the island of Shansee
over his dismissal. My telegram to
Minister Canger read as follows:-

" Canger,eking,

Have dismissed Langhorne
under instructions. Department
already appointed his successor.

Mowade."

On Saturday, Feby 7th, I received the
following self-explanatory telegram:-

" Mowade, Canton,

Mail full report Langhorne
can accompanied by statement
from Langhorne. Show him
this telegram.

Canger."

Immediately on its receipt I sent for
Mr Langhorne and after reading the
telegram aloud, handed it to him in
the presence of Mr. da Silva our Chief
Clerk. Mr Langhorne read the telegram
over twice; and then, returning it to
me, he remarked, "I am going to
Hongkong"

11.

Shanghai this afternoon. Won't my
 statement do when I come back?"
 I said "it would" but suggested that
 courtesy to Mr. Canger demanded prompt-
 ness in its preparation and transmission.
 He then said "I will make you give
 me a written list of those charges against
 me," I intimated to him that he
 could not "make me do anything," adding
 that I had already acquainted him
 with them in detail, on two previous
 occasions and in the presence of
 Mr. de Sola, I reminded him that I
 had invited him to take them down himself,
 that he had refused to do so. I again
 told him that I was ready to recite them
 over again if he was prepared to write
 them down, and that writing materials
 were at his disposal. I then related
 to him the charges in detail, he, as before,
 again refusing to make any written
 memoranda of them. Telling me
 that he intended giving me all the
 trouble he could, he left the consulate.
 This morning, July 11, 1908, I
 received

12.

received the following self-explanatory
communication, written on U.S.A. Consular
Service paper and enclosed in a U.S.
Consular Service envelope, neither of which
had been obtained from this office.

" U.S. Consular Service,

Canton, Feb 11th 1908,

Robert H. McCallade Esq.,

U.S. Consul-General,

Canton,

Sir:

I beg to request again that
you give me a copy of the charges
which you have preferred against
me.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant
Chas. H. Laughon Esq."

I at once replied as follows:

" Consulate General of the U.S. of A.

Canton, Feb 11th 1908,

Chas. H. Laughon Esq.

Sir:

In reply to your brief note
of

13.

of this date, I have the honor to say that at your own request I have already told you in person and in the presence of a trustworthy witness the nature of the charges against you. On three different occasions I repeated these to you and on the last one, Saturday, July 7th, you assured me that, on your return from Hongkong you would hand me your statement, in accordance with Minister Cuyler's telegraphed instruction, which I handed you on that date, and which you then read twice over.

Any statement which you may wish to make will be promptly transmitted by me to Mr Cuyler.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul-General.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of July 11, 1903, he refused to present any statement in writing at this time and I promptly wired Minister Cuyler as follows:-

14.

"Cauger,eking,

Have furnished Langhorne
three different occasions charges
presence (C. K. Silva). After agreeing
saturday on reading your instructions
to prevent statement he now refuses.
Department instructed me discharge
him before leaving Washington
D.C. Mail you my report
tomorrow.

Melwade."

Coincidentally, to save myself from
further annoyance and insult on the
part of Mr. Langhorne, and to prevent
Minister Cauger being further deceived
by him, I cabled the Department
requesting information to be sent to
Mr. Cauger that Langhorne had been
dismissed according to the instructions
of the Department. My cablegram was
as follows:-

"Secretate, Washington,

Please instruct Cauger Langhorne
dismissed. Melwade."

15.

I have the honor to inform you that McLaughlin stated in the Consulate on the morning of July 2, 1908, that he had received a letter from his father informing him of his disinheritance and the appointment of a successor.

Every man lives his own private life in his own way and for his private acts he is responsible almost solely to God and his own conscience. If he does nothing more than take an extra glass of wine during his spare time - out of office hours and when not on duty he is not fairly open to hostile criticism. Open violations of the unwritten laws of decency however, call for reprobation. I do not want to go into the details of McLaughlin's private life here, further than to say that I first incurred his illwill by ordering him to give up a Chinese prostitute with whom he had been openly living in his house in West End Terrace, Shanghai. I did not wish him to ~~stay~~ sleep in the Consulate and use my bed nothing because

as

16.

as Dr. Adolph Laglag, informed me, and as he himself admitted he was suffering from a loathsome secret disease.

It is well known to the Clerk connected with this Consulate that trade and other letters entrusted to him by me for investigation and report thereon were often purposely mislaid or lost by him. In each case his replies to my questions about those letters and the reports thereon were marked with his characteristic untruthfulness. Though his deception in that direction, I was often laid open to the undesired imputation of neglecting to answer important trade inquiries.

Surely, I have the right, after years of excellent service to have a decently behaved, truthful, and industrious assistant? The Department has concluded that, and I am grateful for it. I in my jurisdiction have the most turbulent of all the districts in China. Besides, I have a larger number by far, of our

17.

our missionaries under my care in South China than there are in the North. and all of them have time and again borne testimony in letters to the Department to my able and clear record and of personal appreciation of my zealous services on their behalf. Our American merchants have not been backward either here or at home in commending me as most heartily do, also, the President and Managers of the American Railway in China, the Standard Oil Company of New York, and other great and prosperous home corporations. If I am not mistaken, Mr. C. Wu Tingfang, the Chinese minister has presented to the Secretary of State the appreciation of his Government and of himself of my services. I may be egotistical in recalling these matters, but you will, I think, approve my doing so in view of the trying and somewhat embarrassing situation in which Mr. Langhorne's repeated misadventures has placed me.

With

18.

With the assistance of a young man named Sley, the British Vice Consul here, and with whom Mr. Laughorne has resided for the past six or seven months, Mr. Laughorne is soliciting signatures to "a testimonial" on the latter's behalf. The "testimonial" reads as follows:—

" Canton, 7th February 1908.

On the eve of your departure from Canton, we the undersigned firms doing business with the United States of America unanimously express our thanks and appreciation of the friendly relations which have always existed between us, and the willing assistance accorded us whenever the occasion demanded it, both in your official capacity as well as privately.

We take this opportunity of extending to you our best wishes for your future career.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully.

M. M. Laughorne, U.S. Vice Consul, Canton.

19.

Mr. J. E. Griffith and other foreign merchants asked me "if I had any objection to their signing it?" Mr. Griffith said "all that Langhorne has ever done for any of us has been to sign our invoices whilst you were in the United States on sick leave. Still I'd like to oblige him. I replied that "I preferred not to talk about Mr. Langhorne on his personal affairs. I had no objection however to his procuring such signatures."

It is my duty to say to you that the merchants who signed that testimonial never called at this Consulate, during my absence for any "assistance" whatever. The only "assistance" which they received was the signing of their invoices, and their clerks brought the invoices to the Consulate for signature. Another thing, as those merchants are all foreigners, German, French and British, their respective Consuls or Consuls-General were the men to whom they applied when they needed "assistance". I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant
Robert M. Mc Wade.
U.S. Consul-General.

Copy

Jay Kan, being duly sworn doth depose and say:-

When I first came to the U. S. Consulate, on September 12th. 1902, bringing with me three of my personal friends, who are well known merchants of this place, Mr. Langhorne refused to see me and on three or four different occasions afterwards pretended he had no time to attend to business, at last one day he talked with me and said he would issue a Certificate to go to America provided that the men would pay \$100 each, I protested against the charge as illegal and I told him that Consul General McWade never charged me anything except the legal rate of \$5. for each Certificate visaed by him. He got angry and insisted on getting \$100, I finally agreed to pay \$35, because he grabbed up the papers of the case and was about to turn me out without them. Mr. da Silva, the Chief Clerk also objected to the illegal fees and told Mr. Langhorne that the exaction was unjust and illegal and would surely cause trouble and was never at any time an illegal fee charged at this office. Mr. Langhorne answered declaring that he did not care a damn and that these people are all wealthy and could pay the money that he demanded and if they didnt pay that he would not allow them to go. The money was paid in spite of my continued respectful protest, and it was handed by me to Mr. Hug at Mr. Langhorne's request before he allowed my friends to have those papers. About four weeks afterwards I called at the Consulate and told Mr. Langhorne that I had a couple more friends who are well known and wealthy merchants, both of them, prepared with proper papers certifying to their wealth, their business and their tribes - all according to the requirements of the United States Emigration Laws - He said I will allow them to land in the United States of America if you will give me \$100 a piece, for them, I told him that I could not pay him that large amount of money, that these merchants had their capital largely invested in business, that they had converted their Chinese Bank notes into Letters of Credit and that they only retained sufficient

America money in hand to pay their expenses to the United States and to leave them some loose money on hand on their arrival there. He told me that they could get the money as they were wealthy and that unless each of them paid him \$100-he would not allow them to land. I told him that his demand was outrageous, that his charge was illegal and that I would not pay it, or allow any of the merchants to be defrauded in that way, and I told him that so long as he remains in charge of the Consulate and transact business in such a way, I would not return.

Mr. da Silva the Chief Clerk of the U. S. Consulate can confirm all of my above statements, for he was present on each occasion, and he objected too as I have said to the illegal fees that were extorted from me and the still larger ones that were attempted to be extorted.

I am the passenger Agent of the California and Oriental Steamship Co. and also proprietor of a large store in Canton where I deal in silk piece goods and Chinese clothing, with branch stores in HongKong and other places. I was for twenty years a resident of the United States of America and lived during those years in San Francisco and in San Diego. I conducted stores of my own in San Francisco and San Diego, where I was well known and respected for I have always been an honorable business man.

Witnessed-
Emilia da Silva
 Vice Consul of America

Jay Kan 謝根

Sworn and Subscribed to before me this
 10th day of February 1903.

Robert M. McWade
 U. S. Consul General,
 Canton, China.

No. 246

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 12th 1903.

Mr. Robert H. H. Walter

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Ans. June 12, 1903
(Mr. Peirce's direction)

re. Delinquencies & dismissal of officers

Abstract of Contents.

*Transmitting copy of a communication
received from ...*

No. 246,

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 12th 1903.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.3. to the Department, dated February 11th. 1903, concerning the delinquencies and dismissal of M. M. Langhorne, Esq. I have the honor to report the receipt, late this afternoon, of the enclosed communication from that gentleman.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Canton, China, Feb. 12th. 1903.

Robert M. McWade Esquire
U. S. Consul General
Canton.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th. instant, and to remind you that in my letter of even date I requested you to provide me with a copy of the charges preferred against me. In your letter of acknowledgment, instead of forwarding to me such copy, you remind me of three personal communications, and conclude by saying that you will forward any statement of mine to Mr. Conger.

I can only say that until you have complied with my request for a written copy of the charges, it is impossible for me to hand you any written statement. I shall, however, lay the whole facts before our superiors.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. M. Langhorne

No. 247.

General
Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 12th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McMillan,

To the Department of State.

in a continuation in Chinese

Subject:

Reported attempt of Reform printing.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of McLaughlin's
despatch 2538, dated January 2, 1903,
concerning conditions in Kiangtung,
with two enclosures.

№ 247

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 12th 1903.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of Mr. M. M. Langhorne's despatch No. 238 dated January 2nd. 1903, concerning the condition of affairs in Kwangtung I have the honor to report as follows:

On my arrival in HongKong on Saturday morning, Feb.

1. 1903, I heard disquieting reports about Canton and its vicinity, and was informed that eight alleged Chinese Reformers had been arrested in HongKong on suspicion of being concerned in a projected rebellious uprising in Canton. They had been arrested on information from the Chinese authorities and held on the following charge:

1. For that they, within the limits of His Majesty's dominions and after the coming into operation therein of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, and without the licence of His Majesty, were unlawfully engaged in the fitting out of a Military Expedition to proceed against the dominions of a certain friendly State, to wit the Empire of China, on the 26th. instant, at Victoria, in this Colony;

2. For that they, within the limits of His Majesty's dominions and after the coming into operation therein of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, and without the licence of His Majesty were unlawfully engaged in the preparation of a Military Expedition to proceed against a certain friendly State, to wit, the Empire of China, on the 26th day of January, 1903, at Victoria, in this

Colony.

The subsequent disposition of their cases will, no doubt, be fully reported to you by Mr. Bacon, the Vice-Consul General at HongKong.

I lost no time in hastening my departure for my post in Canton, and securing accommodations on the " Powan " sailed that afternoon. I arrived in Canton the following (Monday) morning about six o'clock and, proceeding directly to the Consulate, at once resumed charge. About eight o'clock a. m. I met Mr. M. M. Langhorne, then U. S. Vice-Consul at this port, and am sorry to say that, in reply to my inquiries he was discourteous and unwilling to give me any information. I found that he had not even either cabled or written a despatch to the State Department or to Minister Conger about the important seizure of arms, ammunition, rebel uniforms and flags, and commissary stores.

Ascertaining that Commander Drake of the U. S. S. " Monterey " had reliable information on the subject I waited on him and learned that in his despatches to Rear Admiral Evans, who is now in command of the Asiatic Squadron, he had minutely detailed the events connected with an attempted uprising of rebels (so-called Reformers) in Canton and the projected massacre of H. E. Viceroy Te Sou, H. E. Governor Lee Hing Yue and other prominent Chinese and Manchurian officials. At my request Commander Drake courteously consented to prepare a report thereon for my information. On February 7th. 1903, I received the enclosed report, accompanied by a personal letter saying:

My Dear Mr. McWade

I forward, herewith, a report of local disturbances, which you are at liberty to forward to the State Department with such comments in your letter of transmission as, in your opinion, may

be necessary.

* * * * *

Your obedient servant

F. J. Drake

Commander U. S. Navy.

As a result of diligent inquiry among the high Chinese Officials and such American Missionaries as the Rev. A. A. Fulton, Rev. Dr. R. H. Graves, Rev. Robert E. Chambers, Rev. G. W. Greene and Dr. John M. Swan I am able to present the following facts:

A number of Chinese Reformers, whose headquarters are in HongKong, - a British Colony - conspired to overthrow Manchurian rule in the Province of Kwangtung and induced upwards of 30,000 Cantonese to join their ranks. Depots of arms and military supplies were secretly arranged in Canton and in Fa Ti which is situated on the Canton River to the South of Canton and about one mile distant therefrom. Plans were laid for a general - uprising on Chinese New Year's Day, January 29, 1903. This date was afterwards changed to New Year's Eve, January 28, 1903 and the leaders of the conspiracy instructed their followers that, as soon as Viceroy Te Sou and the other high mandarins had entered the Man Son Kung Temple for adoration at midnight the Temple was to be attacked and the officials murdered, after which Ta Tung Street, where all the native banks are located, was to^{be} stormed and the banks looted. From Commander Drake and trustworthy Chinese sources, as well as from the disclosures of a traitor among the Reform leaders the authorities obtained such timely information as enabled them to ascertain and upset the schemes of the conspirators, arrest over 100 of them, and seize two military supply depots or stores with their valuable contents.

Colonel Yang an able and fearless official, who is in

Command of the Shameen and Yamen Guards, assisted by soldiers supplied by the Nam Hoi Magistrate Poy captured on January 27th 1903, about twenty of the conspirators, among them being Leung Mo Kwong, Hung Choun Fook, and So Ah Kuo, organizers of the projected rebellion. He also raided on the 28th of January, the Son-I shop in Tung Hing Street, Canton, two shops in Fong Chun, and a large store at Kee Cheung Kai, Fa Ti. At each place he discovered and seized many cases of arms, uniforms, etc. At the Fa Ti depot, which by the way is within a few steps of the residence of the American and Japanese civil engineers of the American China Development Company, and who, of course were totally unaware of the dangerous character of their new native neighbors, he found the following military stores:

One large yellow flag with the inscription, "Overthrow the present Empire, and re-establish that of Han," 100 cases of ammunition, 1 red satin coat (for the chief to wear), 10 black flags, 2100 uniforms, 1100 blankets, 1500 pairs of straw sandals, 885 tins of biscuits of the weight of 110 catties each, 8 cases of tea of the weight of 100 catties each, 75 cases of salt beef of 37 catties each, 700 revolvers, 20 feet of red cloth, 110 pairs of scissors (for cutting queues), 2100 woollen caps, 9 canvas tents, 18 kerosene lamps, 75 iron choppers, 1750 belts of cartridges, 9 axes, 38 horns, 300 catties of salt, 2 jars of saltpetre, and 2 lanterns. A letter from the rebel chief Hung Chun Fuk to Leung Mo Kwong was also discovered, mentioning a remittance of a few thousand dollars to the latter. Hung Chun Fuk is a native of Waichow and Leung Mo Kwong is his chief lieutenant.

On the same day, January 28. 1903, Colonel Yang, Commodore Law Buah, of the Chinese gunboat Fu Po, and Naval lieutenant Li Chou, succeeded in capturing almost 100 more conspirators, all of whom are now in the prisons of the Nam Hoi and Pun U and will be brought up for trial about February 19. 1903.

^{of the captives and the projected uprising}
The news rapidly spread through Canton, Honam, Fa Ti

and Shameen and, as a natural consequence, considerable alarm was felt and manifested by natives and foreigners alike. The Viceroy Te Sou doubled the military guards on the streets and the braves at the various Yamens were largely reinforced. The utmost activity was everywhere exhibited by the authorities. All the military and naval officers were ordered to hold themselves in readiness and the Chinese gunboats were ordered to patrol the Pearl or Canton River and search all suspicious looking Junks or other sailing craft. Through these gunboats six large junks were seized, on board of which a considerable quantity of rifles and ammunition were found. The Viceroy, Governor and other officials did not pay their customary visit to the Man Sou Kung Temple at midnight on New Year's Eve but remained at their Yamens, at some of which they held midnight service adoring the gods and praying for earthly and other blessings during the coming year.

Ample measures were promptly taken by Commander Drake of the U. S. S. Monterey assisted by the commanding officers of the British gunboats " Britomart " and " Sandpiper," the French gunboat " Avalanche " and the small German gunboat " Shamien," for the protection of the lives and property of the foreigners residing on that island. Patrols of seamen and marines were sent ashore and a guard of seamen was placed at the U S. Consulate. The native lukongs stationed at the gates on the British and French bridges, connecting the island of Shameen, with the city of Canton were trebled in number. New Year's Day passed off without any disturbance, and from then until today arrests of suspected persons were made daily. The feeling of anxious unrest, of suppressed excitement continued to pervade the people, native and foreign, and only began to show decidedly perceptible signs of toning down within the past few days.

On concluding my investigation of existing conditions February 2. 1903, I cabled to the Department as follows, sending, at the same time, a similar telegram to Minister Conger,

at Peking:

Secstate Washington

Over 100 arrests made reform conspirators
Fati and Canton Important seizure arms
ammunition, uniforms rebel banners at Fati.
Evidence widespread conspiracy. General
feeling alarmed. Presence Monterey wholesome
effect.

McWade.

Some of the prisoners were converts of the German Mission at Fa Ti and one of them was a compradore of Mr. Gustave Pustau, a German Merchant whose residence and place of business immediately adjoin the U. S. Consulate General on Shameen. The compradore Sin Tsze Ming, when brought before the Nam Hoi Magistrate had the audacity to assert, at first, that the most of the supplies seized by Col. Yang did not belong to him and were intended for the China Development Company, which was untrue.

Runners have been sent out by Viceroy Te Sou to all the Mandarins, civil and military, with official notifications of the attempted uprising and with imperative instructions to have all suspicious parties arrested, all secret or mass meetings dispersed and the membership and objects of all secret societies exhaustively investigated.

The force of workmen and skilled artisans at both of the Canton arsenals has been largely increased and considerable activity is manifested in their various departments, some of the gangs of workmen being placed on late night shifts.

Fully satisfied that the situation had improved in every way and that the authorities had matters well and firmly in hand I cabled to the Department as follows, on Feb. 10. 1903, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger:

Secstate Washington

Conditions here improved materially

Disturbances Kwangsi continue activity both
Canton Arsenal.

McWade.

At 8 o'clock tonight - Feb. 12. 1903 - I learned from Col. Yang that he had just raided another supply depot of the alleged Reformers of which he had but an hour before received information. He succeeded in capturing several prisoners and a quantity of military supplies.

Dr. Lang, German Consul here, has received a threatening communication purport^{ing} to be signed by two Chinese residents of the Heung Shan district near Macao, and styling themselves " Presidents of the New Chinese Republic!" It warns him that the Reformers will attack and destroy Shameen by fire if the Reformer Hung A Woo alias Hung Chuen Fook is not released before the 19th day 1st. Moon (16th of February). I have received the enclosed communication, signed " a grateful reformer," to which I have paid no attention beyond ascertaining the fact that the arrested conspirator although " naturalized " is not an American Citizen. Like many other native rascals of his stripe, he claims to be " a Christian Convert " and under the cloak of his pretended Christianity makes trouble for Missionaries, natives and others . I will see however that he has a fair trial.

I learned on the morning, of Feb. 10. 1903, from Chinese sources that 500 Imperial troops under Major Liu were ambuscaded and slaughtered by the rebels, at the Yong Ning pass in Kwangsi, just before the Chinese New Year, the ammunition and military supplies which they were bringing to the Imperial garrison at Chi Yuen falling into the hands of the rebels.

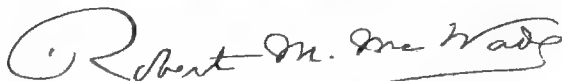
His Honor Chan, Prefect^{or} of Lau-Chow-fu, Kwangsi, has been shot by robbers. On the 1st. day of the 12th moon^{he} agreed with the robbers and pirates in his prefectural district that if they would surrender their arms and resume the occupation of peaceful citizens all past crimes would be forgiven , full value would be

paid for the arms and the leaders would be given official honors. Two noted robber chiefs accepted his terms and on the 26th and 27th days of the 12th moon surrendered their arms and a list of their adherents. Prefect Chan then not only refused either to pay for the arms or to confer the promised honors but ordered his braves to arrest the robber chiefs and place them in chains. He was instantly shot and killed by one of the robbers.

H. H. Wang Chih Chun, Governor of Kwangsi sends word here that as soon as he receives additional reinforcements he will crush the rebels and in a short active campaign will completely wipe out the rebellion.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul General.

Two Enclosures:

A. Commander F. J. Drake,

B. A true reformer.

U. S. S. Monterey,
Canton, China.,
Feb. 6th. 1903.

U. S. Consul General
Robert M. McWade.
Canton, China.

Dear Sir:-

In order that you may become acquainted with the apparent circumstances surrounding recent local disturbances which occurred on the Chinese New Year, during the 28th. of January last, I have the honor to forward the following, information relative thereto.

2. The disturbance is supposed to have been inaugurated by a certain class of Chinese, belonging to that section of the Kwen-Tung province which lies between the districts of Kowloon and Pwanyu on the east bank of the Canton river.

The rebel chief is said to be one Hung-Chuu Fak, a native of Waichow.

3. From the most reliable Chinese sources, I am informed that the object of this uprising was for the eventual overthrow of the Manchurian dynasty, the abolition of the likin system of squeezes by the various Mandarins and other Chinese officials, in order that the burden of taxation now imposed may be made lighter, by having a greater portion of it go directly to the payment of the indemnity.

The extent and nature of this coalition in the several provinces is not known: but it is sufficiently defined to show that it is a movement in reactionary measures which have been laid out on a larger scale, than is credited to exist by foreign representatives, and more especially the present Chinese government.

4. On the 23 ultimo, I received information, through a reliable source, of a well determined plot on the part of the

rebels to make this attack upon the Viceroy and Chinese officials on the 28th ultimo, Chinese New Year, between the hours of 8 P. M. and daylight.

The armed force was to have numbered , at least 3000 men who had entered Canton surreptitiously, previous to the 27th, of January, and secreted themselves among sympathising friends.

5. It was also observed that an unusual number of able bodied men had been landing daily from river transportation purporting to be coolies returning for the New Years festivities

The Customs officials did not however consider this important, although not the normal direction of travel at this season of the year.

6. I immediately informed the Consulates and Chinese officials, and being Senior Naval Officer Present, completed necessary arrangements for the defence of Shameen, where the larger body of foreigners and official representatives of the different nations reside.

Much excitement apparently prevailed, and as a means of securing confidence among the residents of Shameen in the strength and capacity of the Naval Forces present to fully control the situation under all circumstances, I officially communicated with the English, German and French Commanders of Naval vessels, of the line of action to be pursued, in case the concession of Shameen Island was in danger.

7. At 8.30 P. M. of the 28th. I placed an unarmed patrol of four men on Shameen, on the North side where the canal separates it from old Canton proper; two at the North Bridge, and two to patrol the canal from the North bridge around the West end of the island, to the Bund abreast of the Monterey.

The object of this patrol was to keep me informed at all times of any threatened attack or demonstration, opposite to this end of Shameen on the Canton side of the canal.

This would give me direct and immediate information through a reliable military channel, of any disturbance,

which I considered of the utmost importance, in giving weight to the necessity of landing an armed force, should the emergency require such action.

8. I informed the Commanding Officer of H. M. S. Britomart of my action, in having a patrol guard, as a precautionary measure, and requested him to guard the eastern bridge and end of Shameen: the small French and German force combined, consisting of about 25 men, to be ready to land in case the emergency required. This arrangement was satisfactory to all Commanding Officers afloat, who signified their readiness to cooperate, as a combined force.

The English force which could be landed, consisted of 30 men.

9. 60 men under arms were assembled on board this vessel during the nights of the 28th and 29th ultimo, ready for immediate landing, should the alarm have been given by my patrol.

The secondary battery was ready for action in case of any disturbance, or sign of hostility by secreted river pirates or rebels among the hundreds of large junks in close proximity and crowding the river above us.

10. Precautionary measures were taken in case of fire afloat due to the explosion of fire crackers and paper bombs, which were being set off continuously, during the nights in question.

A few minor fires occurred which were easily extinguished.

11. The Viceroy and officials did not visit the holy temple (Mon Sou Kung) in the inner city that night at 12 o'clock to offer incense, as is usual on the Chinese New Year, but contrary to custom remained in their respective yamens, securely guarded.

Considerable activity prevailed among the Chinese officials in taking measures, to defeat an uprising within

the inner walls of old Canton, by posting armed troops to the number of about 4000 around the Viceroy's yamen, and residences of other government officials, as well as in the principal streets.

The gates to the inner city were closed at the unusual hour of seven o'clock and the streets cleared.

12. Dr. Swan, an American Medical Missionary who has been in charge of the Chinese Hospital in Canton proper over 18 years, and who is not an alarmist, as he has passed through several very troublesome periods, informed me that the closing up of the inner city, ~~which was the principal business portion and residence of the Chinese bankers and merchants.~~ would naturally force the rioters to commit depredations in the outer city, which was the principal business portion and residence of the Chinese bankers and merchants.

13. Although this plot was not directed against the foreign population, reliable residents declared, that had it once started, its effect in pillaging and burning would have been far reaching, and when well under way would probably culminated in an attack upon the foreign population, as it would then, in all probability have been beyond the control of the Chinese officials, and that more than one half of the Government troops would have cast their lot with the rioters.

14. On the afternoon of the 28th ultimo Dr. Swan called upon me and explained the situation, also said, that from reliable information, there was great danger of the uprising occurring outside of the inner city, and that it had not been as threatening in fifteen years.

I furnish him with signal rockets which he was to send up in case of an attack being made on the hospital, which is located on the east reach of the river, in old Canton and accessible from the water front.

As there were some 17 Europeans or more, under his charge and in the hospital, I assured him that should he send up a rocket, I would hasten an armed force to his assist-

ance.

15. During the night of the 28th ultimo the outer city was alive with the noise of fire crackers, beating of tom-toms, and shouts of the Chinese in the crowded narrow streets.

A few fires occurred which were extinguished by the Chinese.

16. On the morning of the 29th I visited the hospital in old Canton in order to observe the conditions in that vicinity and learn how Dr. Swan and inmates had passed the night

He informed me that no open demonstration had been made in the immediate vicinity, although he had passed a very anxious night.

He further stated that several prominent Chinese had already called that morning to express their gratification at the prompt action which the Commander of the Monterey had taken, as precautionary measures, and that it was known throughout old Canton before midnight, also that its effect had been beneficial in preserving the peace.

Dr. Swan not only confirmed this, but contrasted it with the general apathy, due to over confidence in security, that prevailed here in 1893 and which he declares was responsible for the destruction of property and loss of life on Shameen

17.

On the 27th and 28th a quantity of munitions of war and six large junks were seized by the Chinese gunboats, in Canton river, under the command of Commodore Li Chen, who was very active with his force and on the alert.

These stores were found in some shops and houses in Feng Chun and Fati opposite to Shameen on the south bank of the Canton river.

A number of arrests were made, in which some compradores were implicated. These will be tried before the Nam Hei and Fun U Magistrates.

18. The quality and extent of stores seized, which were intended for the rebels, and which included over 2000 uniforms, blankets, woolen caps, revolvers, salt beef, tins of biscuits, etc. etc. is positive evidence that an uprising was con-

templated, but defeated by general preparedness of both the military and Naval Chinese forces, as well as the foreign Men-of-war in port.

19. The backbone of this uprising having been broken, affairs apparently assumed their course of tranquility by the 1st. inst.

20. As Senior Naval Officer Present I communicated with the Consular Body through the United States Consulate, and informed them that it would give me great pleasure to act in harmony with them should the emergency arise for any landing of an armed force for the protection of Shameen and foreign residents.

21. I reserved however to myself the right from a strategical stand point to take such precautionary measures as in my opinion circumstances required, so that in case of an actual outbreak, or danger to foreign residents, the naval force would not have been found wanting in protecting lives and property and making an efficient defense of Shameen.

22. The 29th happened to be our regular routine day for landing the battalion for usual weekly exercise.

Accordingly it was landed in the forenoon in light marching order with accoutrements and given the usual half hours exercise, and then returned to the ship.

During the 28th and 29th the following men-of-war were in port and prepared for active operations.

English Gun Boat	" SANDPIPER."
" "	" BRITOMART."
French "	" AVALANCHE."
German Tug	" SHAMIEN."

I have the honor to be:

Very respectfully,

F. J. Drake

Commander, U. S. Navy.,

Commanding,

(and Senior Naval Officer Present.)

5th. Feb. 1903.

Sir,

It is reported that the Reformer Hung A Woo alias Hung Chuen Feok has been arrested.

Do your best to rescue him from the clutches of the barbarous Manchu Officials at Canton.

Act as the British Government has done. Set him liberated and protected.

Hung is a Naturalized American Subject and always reports himself at your Consulate. He is a good old Christian and a true reformer.

His policy is Reform and Independency for the Chinese. See Proclamations captured by the officials.

Help him and all other reformers in Trouble and the Chinese will never forget you.

The Manchus are doomed, sooner or later they must go and give way to the legitimate owners of the soil.

Help us as the French helped your Ancestors.

Respectfully,

A grateful Reformer

My dear Carr,

Thanks for letting
me see this. Everyone
seems to have done
splendidly in this
affair but for our
Langhorne. It
was fortunate Mr. Wade
turned up just in the
nick of time & we
sure never have had
this interesting despatch.
W.W.R.

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Canton, China.

February 13th. 1903.

Honorable John Hay.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my telegram of February 6th. 1903, I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the despatch and enclosures, together with all other correspondence addressed by me to the Hon. E.H. Conger, United States Minister at Peking, on this subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. M. Langhorne

Ten enclosures.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

Canton, February 6th. 1903.

Conger.

Peking.

Verbally dismissed by McWade charge opening private letters.

Request investigation and authority.

Langhorne.

No. 2.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

COPY.

Canton, Feb. 11th, 1903.

Robert M. McWade Esq.

U.S. Consul General.

Canton.

Sir:

I beg to request again that you will give me a copy of the charges which you have preferred against me.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M.M.Langhorne.

No. 8.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

COPY.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China. February 11th. 1903.

H.M. Langhorne Esq.

Sir:

In reply to your brief note of this date I have the honor to say that at your own request I have already told you in person and in the presence of a trustworthy witness the nature of the charges against you. On three different occasions I repeated them to you and on the last one, Saturday Feb, 7th. you assured me that, on your return from Hong Kong you would hand me your statement, in accordance with Minister Conger's telegraphed instruction, which I handed you on that date, and which you read twice over.

Any statement which you may wish to make will be promptly transmitted by me to ~~Minister~~ Mr. Conger.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant,
Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul General.

No 4.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

COPY.

Canton, Feb. 12th. 1903.

Robert M. McWade Esquire.

U.S. Consul General.

Canton.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th. instant and to remind you that in my letter of even date I requested you to provide me with a copy of the charges preferred against me. In your letter of acknowledgment, instead of forwarding to me such copy, you remind me of three personal communications and conclude by saying that you will forward any statement of mine to Minister Conger.

I can only say that until you have complied with my request for a written copy of the charges it is impossible for me to hand you any such written statement.

I shall, however, lay the whole facts before our superiors.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

M.M. Longhorne.

COPY.

Hong Kong. Feb. 9th 1903.

Honorable Edwin H. Conger.
United States Minister
Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have been summarily dismissed from the Consular Service by Consul General Robert M. McWade, and I beg to submit to you the circumstances of my dismissal.

Within fifteen minutes after arriving at the Consulate on the morning of February 2d., the date of Mr. McWade's return after five months' leave of absence, I was called into his office and accused by him of having opened his private letters while I was in charge of the Consulate. I replied that I had opened no letters except those that I believed to be official. Whereupon, without being allowed another word in my defense, Mr. McWade verbally dismissed me and grossly insulted me in the presence of the clerk of the Consulate, Mr. Silva, by calling me a "d--d white livered cur". Mr McWade afterwards told persons in Canton that he had dismissed me for the reasons stated.

On February 5th. I telegraphed you requesting an investigation and asking instructions. On the following afternoon Mr. McWade showed me a telegram which he had received from you instructing him to forward charges together with my statement. At the same time he told me that he had preferred charges against me, which charges he evidently made after my verbal dismissal. In order that I might prepare a statement as directed by you, I requested a copy of the charges, but this was refused me.

As to the charge of opening private letters, upon which Mr. McWade ostensibly dismissed me, it seems to me to be but little short of absurd. While in charge of the Consulate I considered it my duty to open whatever mail I believed to be of an official character. All letters which I judged to be of a private nature I gave to Mr. Silva to be kept, as requested, untill Mr. McWade's return.

I have today received the following telegram from Washington. "Department knows of no charges. McWade while here requested authority to appoint successor due to lack of congenial relations with you". I have received information from other sources that Mr. McWade has had me superceded.

In view of these circumstances, I respectfully request a full investigation of my conduct of the office and of the circumstances of my dismissal. On receiving Mr. McWade's specific charges, I stand ready to make a detailed statement, and I feel confident that I shall be able to completely vindicate myself.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(sgd) M.M.Langhorne.

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CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

Canton, Feb. 11th. 1903.

Conger.

Peking.

Regarding previous telegrams and yours to McWade
am still without written statement of charges pre-
ferred which McWade refuses to give me therefore
cannot make written reply. Wish to answer charges
before official enquiry for which I earnestly appeal.

Langhorne.

Copy.

Canton, China.

February 13th. 1903.

Hon. E.H. Conger.

United States Minister.

Peking.

Sir:

In continuation of my telegram to you of the 11th. instant, I have the honor to inform you that my further request conveyed to Mr. McWade on the above date for a written statement of the charges he has preferred against me has again met with no response. I enclose copies of my letters to Mr. McWade and of his reply thereto.

It is my most earnest desire that the circumstances of my dismissal and the nature of the charges brought against me should receive official and careful investigation. I venture, to hope however, that you will agree with me that it is impossible for me to make any written reply to them to Mr McWade until such time as he has given me in writing a clear and precise statement of the charges he has made. At the same time, my character has been so defamed by Mr McWade's action that I consider it my duty - as I have informed Mr McWade in my letter of yesterday's date - to report to you and the State Department direct, without loss of time, such evidence in my support as I have now at my disposal

I enclose herewith copies of three letters addressed to me by Commander Drake of the U. S. S. "Monterey", Mr James Scott, H. B. M. Consul General, and Dr Lang, Consul for Germany, all of which express absolute confidence in me and the satisfactory way

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in which I have met them in all official dealings. I am confident also that the assurances given to Commander Drake by the firms named in his letter will be borne out before an official enquiry held on the spot.

During my tenure of office as Vice Consul in charge, I made it my first aim to endeavor to procure for the Consulate here a reputation for official integrity which, I greatly regret to have to state, it has not enjoyed under the direction of Mr. McWade, and I beg strongly to appeal to you, in the interests of the good name of the Government of the United States to lend me your support in obtaining the consent of the State Department to a thorough and searching investigation of the methods of administration of this Consulate during Mr. McWade's term of office.

Finally, I have the honor to state that the "trustworthy witness" (Mr. Silva, the Clerk of the Consulate) mentioned in Mr. McWade's letter to me of the 11th. instant was formally in the employ of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong, by whom he was prosecuted on a charge of embezzlement, the result of the trial being that he was sentenced to a term of (years) penal servitude. I have written to procure a copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong in this case.

I am forwarding a copy of this Despatch and its enclosures to Washington.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. M. Langhorne

Copy.

H. B. M. Consulate General.

Canton.

February 3rd, 1903.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant informing me that, Mr. R. M. McWade having returned from leave of absence, you were on that day handing over charge to him of the United States Consulate at this Port.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you the assurance of my sincere personal esteem and my high appreciation of the courteous manner in which you have met me in all business dealings during your tenure of Office as Vice Consul in charge of the Consulate of the United States of America in Canton.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant.

(sgd) James Scott.

H. B. M. Consul General.

M. M. Langhorne. Esquire.

etc. etc. etc.

COPY.

Kaiserlich Deutsches Konsulat.

Canton, 4th. February 1903.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 2nd, informing me, that Mr. Robert M. McWade has returned from leave of absence and that you have handed over charge to him of the U.S. Consulate of this port.

I avail myself of the opportunity, to convey to you the expression of my high appreciation of the way in which, during the time you were in charge of the U.S. Consulate, you always knew to make our relations most cordial and sympathetic.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(sgd) Dr. Lang.

Acting Consul for Germany.

To

M. M. Langhorne Esquire

U.S. Vice Consul in charge

CANTON.

Copies.

File 10

U.S.S. Monterey,

Canton, China.

Feb. 10th, 1903.

My dear Langhorne:

On the 5th. instant when Mr. Robert M. McWade, the Consul General, made his official call on board the Monterey, in the course of conversation he informed me that he had dismissed you from the Consular Service, and assigned the reason, that you had opened his private mail while he was absent in the United States.

I told him that I was very sorry to hear it and that I believed that there must be some mistake.

As you are a warm personal friend of all the officers on board this vessel, and out of justice to your position as Vice Consul, and especially your integrity of character as known to all on board, I consider it essential to make some enquiries for our own satisfaction,

I accordingly interviewed the Agents of the following business firms: Arnould Karberg, & Co, Jardine Matherson & Co, Deacon & Co, Rowe & Co, Reiss & Co, Shewan Tomes & Co, Herbert Dent & Co, and Melchers & Co, represented in Canton: all of whom unhesitatingly declared that they did not believe the charges made against you, but unqualifiedly spoke in the highest praise not only of your integrity of character, but of the courteous, business like and gentlemanly manner in which you performed the duties of the Consulate during the absence of the Consul General.

The same praise was given to you by the leading Missionaries

2.

in this port.. Knowing you as well as I do, I trust that you will demand a through investigation of these charges made against you, and that it may result, as I feel confident it will, in complete justification of your character, and that the State Department will reward you with a higher calling.

You are at liberty to use this letter to your best advantage.

Sincerely your friend,

(sgd) F. J. Drake.

Commander U.S. Navy,

Commanding.

CONSULAR BUREAU:

No. ~~6~~. 248.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 14th, 1903.

Mr. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

To Treasury with original
and 8 photographs.
April 4/1903
11

Report on Treatment of Leprosy.

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of Dep No 227 concerning
the successful experiments by Dr. A. Lagoy.

See letter from Dr. A. S.
Acknwd March 31/03
J

No. ~~248~~ 248.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 14th 1903.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 227 to the Department, dated September 4th. 1902, concerning the successful experiments of Dr. Adolph Razlag in cases of leprosy I have the honor to state that he has just handed the enclosed report to me. In it he says that, on account of the disturbed conditions existing in Canton and throughout South China, as well as for financial and other reasons, he has found himself compelled to abandon his lepra work for the present and to close his hospital in Lepratown. This town or village is over five miles distant from the City of Canton and is situated in a district, infested by robbers and over-run by homeless beggars, gangs of whom recently broke into the leper settlement and stole the rice, etc. the entire food supply stored there for the poor lepers. The hospital in which Dr. Razlag treated these unfortunates had been secured for that purpose by me from H. E. Te Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and every provision had been made in its equipment for the treatment of its inmates compatible with Dr. Razlag's resources. He has spent over \$7000 of his own money in this work and now finds himself largely through exhausted means, forced to abandon the greatest humanitarian work ever prosecuted in the Orient. In the face of many obstacles and of a host of alleged prophets, predicting the absolute failure of his earnest and enthusiastic labors, he has succeeded in curing a number of cases of leprosy-some of them of six, eight and twelve years'

standing. What a pity that this noble work should have to stop because of the want of money! Pitiful indeed - far more than that, it is heartrending to see these thousands of helpless men, women and children cruelly abandoned by their kindred, viewed with loathing and almost brutal abhorrence by the general public, wearing out a miserable and wretched existence, a look of settled despair in their eyes, for they have no hope in the present and, God help them, little or none in the future. So repulsive does that scourge make their appearance, so painfully apparent their physical sufferings - who can adequately describe their eternal mental anguish? - that even the casual visitor to the settlement is so deeply impressed with sympathetic horror that his nightly sleep is disturbed for many months afterwards. There are thousands of these afflicted beings in South China and for them I plead for help. For them I ask you, Mr. Secretary, to permit the publication in the newspapers of our country of this despatch of mine, and also of Dr. Razlag's accompanying report. I know that the hearts of our people are ready to respond to the appeal of suffering and distress, and I feel that they will not permit this splendid humanitarian work to be more than temporarily suspended.

The Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee of Philadelphia, of which I am the permanent Vice-President, - for I organized that body in 1879, with such eminent philanthropists in its membership as George W. Childs, Anthony J. Drexel, John Wanamaker, Thomas Dolan, Thomas ^{ar}Mextindale, Charles J. Harrap^h, and Dr. Henry T. Childs, and I know the noble work that it has done, that it can do, and that it never disregards a genuine appeal, whether it comes from Ireland, or Russia, or any of the States of our Union - and similar other charitable organizations in other cities could aid materially by issuing appeals^{for help} to their respective communities. But I look also to the individual initiative of the [#]goodmen and women at home. To them I look confidently for the substantial help that is now so sorely needed.

It should not be forgotten that in our newly acquired territories of the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines we have also thousands of victims of leprosy, and I am sorry to say that there are also a few isolated cases in some of the cities and sea-coast towns at home. These lepers are all segregated. Whilst their cases are sometimes alleviated by palliative treatment, none are cured. Here the history is different. Here cures are and have been effected. The Chinese Government has, as all the world knows, many heavy and imperative calls upon its resources at this time, and it is only able, under existing conditions, to allow three cash per day for the support of each leper. When I tell you that ten cash are the equivalent of one cent Mexican ^{and that one cent Mexican} is not equal in value to the half of an American cent you will wonder how these poor creatures manage to live.

I have done all that it was possible or at all practicable for me to do in helping on this work. Besides, I am pushing to completion the erection of a Medical College in Canton, designed exclusively for the medical and surgical education of the natives of China, especially South China. I have raised part of the funds for its erection ^{and have also secured its site} and hope, through the splendid and unselfish exertions of Dr. John M. Swan, the surgeon in chief of the Canton Hospital and one of the ablest, most experienced, and upright Medical Missionaries in the East, to have it finished and in working order within the coming twelve months. The demands upon me for help in various directions are numerous, and I am frank enough to say that they strain my resources and leave me but little for other necessary purposes. It is with every reason, therefore that I ask your courteous and generous assistance in giving my appeal to the newspapers of our country, fully believing that it is not inconsistent with the regulations of the State Department, a branch of our Government which has never yet hesitated to respond promptly

to the cry of distress.

With Dr. Razlag's report I also enclose a number of photographs of victims of leprosy ^ucalled from the least repulsive-looking cases, and some showing the benefits of his treatment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Wad

U. S. Consul General.



CONSULAR BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER



9WU. HB. FD. Gov't 12.

Feb 17/03
From Canton.

Ans. Feb. 17, 1903.

SecState,
Washington.

Please cable my expense condition children and Mrs. Roantree.

McWade.

7:45 a.m.
February 17, 1903.

Deciphered by

Canton, China.

February 12th. 1903.

Honorable John Hay.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a despatch and its enclosures which I have today addressed to the Hon. E. H. Conger, United States Minister at Peking, in continuation of my communication of the 13th instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. M. Langhorne

*Charges made by McWade
communicated to Langhorne
by Mr. Kiree's direction
June 12, 1903.*

Canton, China.

February 29th. 1903.

Mr. E. H. Conger.

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch to you of the 13th. instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter and its enclosure—obtained at my request—addressed to Mr. J. H. Bacon, U.S. Vice Consul-General, Hong Kong, from which it will be seen that Mr. da Silva, the clerk of the Consulate-General here, and the "trust-worthy witness" referred to by Mr. McWade in his letter to me of February 11th., was sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labor, by Mr. F. Clarke, Acting Chief Justice in Hong Kong, on a charge of stealing \$23,484.77, to which he pleaded guilty.

I have the honor to forward also a copy of the Instructions given to me by Mr. McWade on his departure from Canton on leave of absence in September last, and I venture to hope, that you will agree with me that, if consideration is paid to the record of the above mentioned Consular Clerk, to whom I was directed to refer for instruction in conducting the affairs of the Consulate, the position in which I was placed was one of extreme humiliation.

The treatment accorded me in this instance, does not differ from that which I have been made to endure during my entire length of service under Mr. McWade. He has systematically endeavored to deny me the authority and position which my office as Vice Consul entitled me, with a view, I have no hesitancy in saying, to prevent me from checking him in his undignified and unscrupulous administration of the Consulate since I have been on his staff.

2.

I am obtaining further and important evidence of Mr. McWade's administration which I shall communicate to you in due course.

A copy of this despatch and enclosures has been sent to Washington.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. M. Langhorne

Looker

Hong Kong.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

17th February, 1903.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 13th. instant, I
am directed to transmit to you a copy of a minute
respecting the case of Antonio Maria da Silva by the
Registra of the Supreme Court.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sgd) F.H.May.

Colonial Secretary.

VICE CONSUL-GENERAL
FOR THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

Hong Kong.

to open

COPY OF THE MINUTE BY THE REGISTER. SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Antonio Maria da Silva, a Portuguese clerk in the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment with hard labor by Mr. F. Clarke, Acting Chief Justice, on the 21st May 1890 for "larceny as a clerk." He was charged with stealing \$23,484.77 and pleaded guilty.

(Sd). J.W.N.K.

16/2/03.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

Canton, China. Sept. 8th. 1903.

Instructions to be observed during my temporary absence:-

1. All the outstanding cases must be pushed for settlement, and they can be attended to by Mr. Silva who is acquainted with all the facts.
2. Certificates issued by Viceroy and Hoppe should be referred to Mr. da Silva and he will post you as to who can go and who cannot, and Jay Kan, Lum, and Chau Pak Kwai's people have never given any trouble in America and they having been recognised in this Consulate since the time of my predecessors, I have nothing to say against them, and I, therefore authorize you to give them all the facilities they require in which matters Mr. da Silva can help you.
3. Let all my mails and letters be kept by Mr. da Silva.
4. I have instructed Mr. da Silva to take charge of my houseboat and he will do all that is needed and necessary.
5. I do not want my Office to be disarranged, but you can continue to receive visitors, &c, in my dining room, and keep working at your own desk.
6. Mr. da Silva will look after and be responsible for all my household affairs, furniture &c.
7. As to Rev. Dr. Hager, the less talk you have with him will be the better. I have already instructed you as to his reputation. His own letters and the despatches of the Viceroy and District Magistrate tell their own story of his misconduct and violation of the Treaty Regulations. Rev. Nelson will be a safe guide and advisor about Hager.
8. Wong Tang has been declared by me to be no citizen of the U.S. and as his crimes have been as abominable as reprehensible, I have turned him over to the Chinese Justice.
9. The Chinese whom my predecessors have interdicted for guilty practices— such men as Loc Quong, and Charles Ming— all are known to Mr. da Silva, whose duty it will be to post you whenever any rascal appears or attempts to try any tricks.
10. Regarding Missionary complaints consult Dr. and Rev. Beattie.
11. Regarding Medical Missionary cases consult Dr. John M. Swan.

I again remind you that all affairs of this Consulate must be kept inviolably secret, and must not be talked over or discussed outside. Above all things, meet the views of Mr. Gray and all his staff of the American Railway.

Signed Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

Sept. 8th. '03.

No. ~~#~~249

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

APR 4 1903

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 28th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Ans. June 12, 1903.
(Mr. Price's direction)

Subject:

re M. M. Langhorne,

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of my
despatch No 3, dated Feb 11, 1903.

No. 249.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 23rd, 1903.

Honorable

David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 3 dated February 11th. 1903, concerning the peremptory suspension of Mr. M. M. Langhorne, I have the honor to state that since its transmission I have learned with some pleasure that the Department has assigned him to a Consular Office at Dalny, North China, thus giving him a splendid opportunity of redeeming himself. As the Department has thus kindly shown itself willing to overlook the past with the hope that his future may prove more fruitful of good results, I ask that, of your exceeding courtesy, you will treat my Despatch No. 3 dated February 11th. 1903, as being Strictly Confidential and will not hold it [#]interrem over his head. You will, I trust, be pleased to remember that some such appointment as the Dalny affair was my kindly-meant suggestion to the Department, on his behalf, when I last had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. Herbert H. D. Peirce, Assistant Secretary of State.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
PLEASE REPORT.



No. ~~250~~.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, *March 22 1903*.

Mr. *Robert M. McVade*,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

St Louis Purchase Exposition.

*DR. Francis, with
copy Apr 22/03
Ans May 8/03*

Abstract of Contents.

*Transmitting a petition received
from Mr. Louis Chen Sun, a wealthy
Chinese Banker & Merchant of Canton.*

No. 250 -

Consulate General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 20, 1903.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

My accident and severe illness -
attack of Dengue Fever - has prevented
my placing the enclosed petition before
you at an earlier date. I have known
the petitioner, Lou Ahn Sam for over
three years and was first introduced
to him by my predecessor, Hon. Hubbard
T. Swell; who spoke very highly of him.
He is a trader and general merchant,
a native of Canton, province of Kwangtung,
and one of its most highly respected
and responsible residents. He is now
industriously engaged in energetic
preparations for making a splendid
exhibit of the products of Kwangtung
at the St. Louis Exposition. Kwangtung
is the greatest and most prosperous
province in all China, and from it
are

are reported the famous carved black wood furniture, carved ivories, silks, wallings, curios, &c. so highly prized by connoisseurs and others. It is Mr. Chun Sam's desire and intention to give, besides, a truthful and accurate representation of Chinese native life, in the interior as well as in the Treaty ports.

I am firmly of the belief that the exhibit which he will prepare will be the finest, most varied, interesting and instructive ever shown at any World's Fair and I confidently recommend him and his praiseworthy enterprise to your favorable consideration.

At Mr. Chun Sam's request I am also sending a copy of his petition, with a similar memorandum of recommendation to Governor David A. Francis, President of the Exposition.

Will you kindly cause detailed instructions to be forwarded to me for Mr. Chun Sam's guidance in this important matter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Waddell.
U. S. Consul-General.

One Enclosure

The humble petition of Luen Ahn Sam:

Respectfully Sheweth:

That your petitioner is a Chinese merchant residing in Canton and trading under the style or firm's name of Wo On Company.

That your petitioner being given to understand that a Grand World's Fair Exposition, will be held in St Louis, in the year 1904, and that in accordance with its regulations, some six hundred men, sixty women, and all sorts of products for exhibition will necessarily be required from the Kwang Tung Province.

That as your petitioner is an old merchant of this province and has the experience of abetting men and women and gathering all sorts of products for that purpose, therefore he is willing to undertake the work.

Your petitioner humbly prays Your Honor to forward his petition with your favorable recommendation to the President of the United States of America for a Certificate of licence and a copy of its regulations as well as a list of the goods required,

2.

so as to enable him to have them prepared
and brought to the Exposition in punctual
time,

And your petitioners, in duty bound,
will ever pray.

San Francisco, June, Feb 10, 1903.

To the Honorable:

Robert M. McWaters

U. S. Consul General,

San Francisco, Cal.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

U. 100. NQ. FD. Govt 18.

From

CANTON.

Rec'd 7:55 a.m., March 4, 1903.

SecState,
Washington.

Consular Bureau.
MAR 4 1903

Conf March 6/03

Governor Wang telegraphs Viceroy asserting Kwangsi thoroughly pacified by
and Fourth Moon rebels still victorious.

McWade.

DEPT OF STATE
MAR
5
1903
2ND ASST SECRETARY

CONSULAR BUREAU

Confirm.
say

ciphered by.

No. ~~251~~

General
Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, March 7th 1903.

Mrs. Robert M. McVade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans to form
Apr 14/03*

during the Kwangsi Rebellion

Abstract of Contents.

Conferring telegrams, 1903.

No. 251.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 7th , 1903.

Honorable

David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On March 4th. 1903, I cabled to you as follows sending a duplicate thereof, at the same time, to Minister Cenger at Peking:-

Secstate Washington.

Governor Wang telegraphs Viceroy asserting Kwangsi thoroughly pacified by end fourth moon.

Rebels still victorious.

McWade.

Confirming the above cablegram I have the honor to say that His Excellency Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, received, on March 4th. 1903, a lengthy despatch from His Excellency Wang Chi Cheng, in which the latter asserted that at the end of the fourth moon all the troubles in Kwangsi will be finished, the rebels vanquished and dispersed, and the rebellion utterly crushed. His Excellency Wang also stated that his troops had captured, and he himself had ordered to be decapitated, the robber chiefs who had killed the Prefect of Lui Chew because the Prefect failed to keep his agreement with them.

The circumstances attending the death of the Prefect of Lui Chew were narrated in my No. 5 to the Department dated February 12th. 1903.

On learning of the receipt by His Excellency Tak Sou

of Governor Weng's despatch I made private arrangements to see it. I then ascertained that it was dated from Sheung Chew, and that Governor Weng had his headquarters there instead of in Kweilin, the Capital of the Province of Kwangsi. Sheung Chew is about 400 li from Kweilin, the approaches to which are almost all in the hands of the rebels who have, recently, according to advices from Missionary and native sources, routed the Imperial troops in several engagements. Since the moment of his appointment until the present time Governor Weng has utterly failed to cope with the situation and to keep his promise to the Empress Dowager that "if appointed to the Governorship of Kwang Si he would pacify that province and drive the rebels out of it within the space of six months." Despite the fact that Viceroy Tak Seu sent over 2000 braves to his assistance before the Chinese New Year, January 29th. 1903, he has lacked the courage, the skill, or the ability to march to his capital city of Kweilin, where the Governor's Yamen is located and where he ought to be. It is reported that he is about to tender his resignation.

Marshal Su, the Commander of the Imperial troops in Kwangsi, offers as inducements to the rebels to surrender that they will receive a full pardon for past crimes and will thereafter be enlisted as Imperial braves under his banner. His terms are being accepted by large numbers, but the peaceably disposed inhabitants of Kwangsi suffer as much from the depredations of Marshal Su's troops and queer recruits, as from the rebels themselves. Villages are pillaged and their inhabitants attacked, regardless of the pacific conditions of their respective communities.

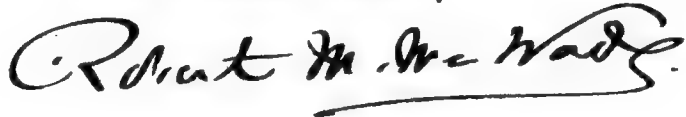
Reports from Lung Cheu say that the people all through that section are much excited on account of the headway which the insurgents are making and of the frequent reverses of the Imperial troops. In the rural districts many of the people have

moved away, taking shelter in the walled cities, thinking that they may be protected there by the authorities. Since these refugees are without means of support, they have created within a few of the cities an element that is giving much concern to the authorities.

It is due to His Excellency Viceroy Tak Seu, that I should inform you, authoritatively, that he has responded promptly to every request of Governor Weng for reinforcements and that the latter has failed to reply to the Viceroy's frequent despatches, sent by courier and otherwise - asking for information concerning the situation in Kwangsi. Indeed the only answer which he has received since my return here on February 2nd. 1903, has been the despatch from Governor Weng the contents of which I have quoted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

No. ~~252~~ 252

Consulate of the United States,

Sancti, China, 11th 9th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

the Kwang Tung Rebellion.

copy from
Apr 14/03

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting the defeat of the so-called
rebels at Kweichow, in Kwangtung.

No. 252.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 9th , 190³.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It affords me much pleasure to report to you that General Mek, in command of the Imperial troops of Kweichow, in the Province of Kwangtung, has just personally assured me of the utter defeat of the so-called rebels at Kweichow and its vicinity. The rebels were composed of predatory gangs of robbers and pirates banded together for no other purpose than pillage. General Mek, by wiping them out, has done ~~an~~ ^{an} inestimable service to the industrious and peaceable inhabitants of that section. I have known him for the past three years and upwards and can safely say of him, from actual experience, that he is an able, nervy, and brave seldier.

At present the conditions in Kwangtung are peaceful and, despite the growth of the Triad conspiracy in Canton and its vicinity, are, to a large extent, reassuring. The small U.S. gunboat "Callae," Lieutenant Edwin Andersen, Commanding, is now at Canton and I expect the arrival here of the U. S. S. Monterey during the coming week. Small gunboats, like the U.S.S. "Callae" are absolutely necessary in this section for the protection from river and other pirates of American commerce on the Canton and West Rivers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM RECEIVED.
MAR 17 9 37 AM 1903
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
Consular Bureau
MAR 20 1903
From Canton
Mch 17, 1903.
Received 9 36 A.M.
Washin
Combined Imperial troops
Yunnan Kweichow Kwangsi
have defeated routed rebels
in upper Paksik Kwangsi
small rebel bands still
lower Paksik
McWade
LED

110
253
No. 11

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 29 1903

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 20th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Ack'd May 1/03

Huangli Rebellion.

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming telegrams, &c. &c.

Consular Bureau
APR 29 1903

No. 252.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 20th , 1903.

Honorable Herbert H. D. Peirce

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.9 to the State Department, concerning the rebellion in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:

On the morning of March 17th. 1903, in answer to my despatch, H. E. Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, informed me that he had just received telegraphic advices from H. E. Wong Chi Chuen, Governor of Kwangsi, reading as follows:

" The banditti in the upper section of Pak Sik have been jointly attacked and routed by Imperial troops from Yunnan, Kwei Chow and Kwangsi Provinces. Several victories were made by the troops during their attacks and it is expected that sooner or later these banditti will be thoroughly exterminated; but in the lower part of Pak Sik there are still some small gangs of banditti who have also been attacked by soldiers mustered by H.E. Wong Chi Chuen, Governor of Kwangsi, during his stay in Mu Suon in the vicinity of Liau Chow prefecture."

Viceroy Tak Sou in reply to my further inquiry " concerning conditions on the borders of Kwangtung and Kwangsi " reported to me as follows, on the same date:

" As the places in the vicinity of Yin Chow and

Lien Chow, of the province of Kwangtung, are in the immediate neighborhood of Kwangsi. I have repeatedly instructed the Civil and Military Officials there, by telegram, to look out carefully and take every precautionary measure to prevent the banditti hiding themselves in that place or creating any disturbance, so I trust, that there will be no evil occurrence in that locality."

I immediately wired the Department as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger:

Conger Peking

Combined Imperial troops Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi have defeated routed rebels in upper Paksik Kwangsi small rebel bands still lower Paksik.

McWade.

On the morning of March 20th, 1903, I learned, through reliable Chinese sources, that the rebels - who are really in that locality, a section of the notorious Triads - were assembling at Yingchow, and that the Magistrate of that city, Li Ka Chok, had sent a hurried despatch to H. E. Tak Sou notifying him of his fears that "the rebels would seize Yamchow unless some Imperial troops were at once sent to his assistance." I at once waited upon Viceroy Tak Sou and he assured me that early that morning he had despatched a second body of 250 braves to Li Ka Chok's assistance. The Imperial troops were, he said, under the command of General Lao Pan Hing and were sent by way of Pakhoi, the nearest route.

Yingchow, spelled and pronounced in the punti vernacular "Yamchow," is a walled city, with upwards of two hundred thousand inhabitants, is situated in the province of Kwangtung

on the borders of Kwangsi and is about three days journey from Canton by steam launch.

On the verification by Viceroy Tak Sou of the foregoing intelligence, I cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my message to Minister Conger at Peking:

Conger Peking

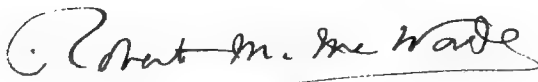
Viceroy Tésou today despatched troops suppress incipient rebellion at Yamchow Kwangtung.

McWade.

I have no doubt of the ability of General Lao Pan Hing to defeat the rebels and wipe out all disaffection in that locality. He does not deal with the rebels in a half-hearted fashion. War, to him, means war, and he shows little or no mercy during a campaign.

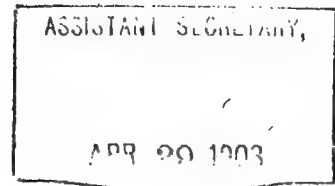
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

257
No. 12

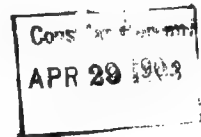


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 21st 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.



Subject:

By Inform
to Treasury
Apr 21/03

and to the Bubonic Plague, in China
To the Treasury Dept

Abstract of Contents.

re Bubonic Plague has broken out at
Shanghai, causing about 100 deaths, &c. &c.

No. 254

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 21st, 190³.

Honorable Herbert H. D. Peirce,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I received information this morning from the Rev. Jacob Speicher, of the American Presbyterian Mission, that the Bubonic Plague has broken out at Phau Thai, 13 miles Southeast of Kit Yang, in the province of Kwangtung, causing about 100 deaths. Efforts are being made to induce the elders and gentries of that city to have it thoroughly cleaned and the bodies of the victims promptly buried. I wired the Department as follows, duplicating my message to Minister Conger at Peking:

Conger Peking

About 100 deaths Bubonic Plague
at Phauthai near Kityang Canton clean.

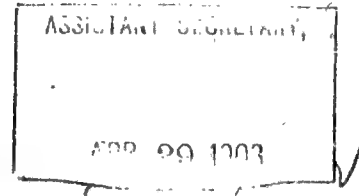
McWade.

I am happy to be able to report that, up to this date, no cases of plague or cholera have occurred in Canton or its immediate vicinity. Through my individual efforts, I am happy to say, Canton is the cleanest city in South China. A Sanitary Board composed of five Mandarins has been organized by H. E. Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and the streets are swept daily and flushed several times each week.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul General.

110
255
No. ~~110~~



Consulate-General of the United States,

(Canton, China, March 28th, 1903.

Mrs. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Is known
Apr 30 1903*

re arrival of Rear-Adm. Evans.

Abstract of Contents.

*Reporting the arrival of Rear Admiral
L. H. Evans, U. S. N. 401 401*

No. 13

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, March 23rd. 1903.

Honorable

Herbert H. D. Peirce,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron, arrived at this port on the afternoon of March 19th. 1903, on the U. S. S. " Helena ", Commander Staunton.

Having been previously notified of his visit, I arranged with H. E. Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, for an official visit to H. E., and, on the following morning, March 20th. 1903, I accompanied Rear Admiral Evans and his staff to the Viceroy's Yamen.

At noon on Saturday March 21st. 1903, Viceroy Tak Sou paid Rear Admiral Evans the usual official return visit, the call, on account of the Viceroy's advanced age, being made at this Consulate General.

Rear Admiral Evans left this port on the U. S. S. Helena, on Sunday afternoon March 22nd. 1903, for HongKong.

I am glad to be able to report that Rear Admiral Evans has assigned the U. S. S. Callao to protect American commerce in these waters, from the attacks of the numerous pirates who infest the Canton and West Rivers. I earnestly hope that he will see his way clear in the immediate future, to detail at least two or more gunboats, of the same stamp, for these waters.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. J. Peit in the name
U. S. Consul General.

STATE
CONSULAR BUREAU

9 47 AM 1903

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

16 4001

RECEIVED
OFFICE

Sec State

From Canton
Secretary of State.
APR 4 1903

1st ASST. SECRETARY.
APR 3 1903
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 3 1903
Received

Consular Bureau.
APR 4 1903

Wash Press
Apr 7/03

Famine increasing Kwangsi
starving parents selling
children small sums
I appeal Charitable
help

Frank
Apr 7/03
Rev A. E.
(n. H.)

McWade

256
No. 74

CHIEF CLERK,
MAY 14 1903
Department of State.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 27 1903

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 7th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McElwade

To the Department of State.

CONSULAR BUREAU
MAY
27
1903
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject:

Copy sent to Mr.
Gormis to be Christian
should May 27/03

in re Conditions in Kwangsi,

Aug 4 by form.
June 4 - 1903

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming Telegrams, etc. etc.

of 256
No. 14

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 7th, 1903

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. II, concerning conditions in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:

On April 3, 1903, I cabled to the Department as follows duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate, Washington:

Famine increasing Kwangsi, starving
Parents selling children small sums, I appeal
charitable help.

McWade.

Reliable information from American Missionaries and native sources having come to me from Kwai Ping, Wuchow, and other places in Kwangsi, that the destitution and consequent suffering in certain parts of that province were appalling and that, in their desperate condition, the heads of families were selling their children and women for from \$2 each to \$5 each I sent you the foregoing despatch. Frequent appeals have been made to me for help, and I am frank to say, so heartrending were they that I have contributed far beyond my means. I would give more if I had it.

One Missionary writes to me: "The famine is greatly increasing in severity and thousands are starving. It is very sad to see the poor thin sallow creatures just starving to death. Do

you think any of the people here or at home would be willing to send some help? Could you not bring the matter before the foreigners and natives also and see if something cannot be done? Boys, girls, and women are sold for \$2, \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10, and so many are offered, that purchasers are difficult to find. Whole families are actually starving to death. One village has lost two hundred persons already. Unless something is done soon thousands and thousands will starve to death."

The Rev. John E. Fee of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance, writes: " Many can hardly walk. Two days ago a man got a little rice from us, and on the next evening I saw him dead, lying in an old shed. This morning I saw one who received a little thick gruel yesterday lying dead by the river side. He probably fell, as it was rainy and slippery, and then could not get up, and therefore just lay there in the wet and died. Some faces haunt us day and night."

An American Missionary lady writes: " We are feeding on an average of 3600 daily and the recipients live almost entirely on what they get from us. To each we give daily a quart of hot thick chuk (congee - ie: rice boiled with water) or 4 oz: Chinese boiled rice. God has enabled us to continue this daily distribution of food through charitable contributions. The scenes baffle all description. The gentry have begun giving 3 oz: of rice per day to needy ones residing in the city but those outside have no part in it."

Another American Missionary writes: " From Ping Nam on the East to Nanning on the West, an area about three hundred miles in length, and varying in width, there has for three successive seasons been no harvest. Well-to-do people are reduced to poverty, and the poor are starving to death.

Household goods, farming implements, clothing, cattle, and, in many cases, women and children, have been sold, and nothing remains for some but to die of hunger.

For a long time we have been giving a little help to needy

ones in a quiet way, but for over three weeks we have had a systematic distribution of food once a day.

When the numbers who came outgrew our Mission Chapel, the officials granted the use of the Emperor's temple. Tickets are given to apparently needy persons as they leave the building, in exchange for which each gets a quart of thick rice gruel or four ounces of rice, as they pass through the outside gate.

For three weeks ending March 26, the average number fed per day has been 1,540, and the largest number any day was 3,047. Although these crowds have been large, yet the people have been quiet, orderly, and grateful for the help received.

Whole families are subsisting on a few ounces of rice a day or on roots, herbs and leaves gathered in the fields or on the mountains.

In our relief work, which has been confined to this city and the immediate vicinity, we have had the support of the foreign residents in Wuchow, all the missionaries in the province, and the Chinese Christians.

Many are dying daily, and unless more aid reaches us at an early date, even those whose lives we have been enabled to save will succumb. We therefore send you these few facts hoping they may appeal to some who will contribute toward the help of this perishing people and tide them over until the hoped-for harvest in July."

My last communication is from the Rev. Dr. Thomas McCloy, of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission. It is as follows:

"Wuchow April 4th. 1903

Hon. Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General

Canton.

Dear Consul General:

The famine is severely felt in

the districts of Kwai Yun, Kwai Ping and Ping Nam. Women and children in these districts are being sold quite openly and many daily pass through Wuchow on their way to Canton. Mr. Fee at Kwai Ping is daily giving Congee to a large crowd of people. We would be glad if something more could be done for them; but our funds are small.

Hoping you have entirely recovered from your sickness.

I am,

Yours very sincerely

Thos. McCloy."

Several of the missionaries are under the impression that "if there is a good rice crop towards the end of July, the destitution and suffering will be nearly at an end in the famine-stricken province." My conviction, however, is - and it is shared by many of the gentries and old missionaries - that unless the rice and other crops of July, August and September are plentiful, the famine will only be measurably alleviated. A repetition of last year's flood on the West River, when whole villages on its banks were swept away and the crops, for many miles contiguous thereto, were wholly destroyed, will work such havoc as will require abundant crops and ample prosperity for fifty years to come, before the people can entirely recuperate. As it is, several decades of prosperity must elapse before they can experience a visible and material recovery.

It was out of a troubled heart, saddened by the sufferings of these starving and desperate people, and desirous of doing something to help them in their terrible distress that I appended to my official despatch the words: "I appeal charitable help."

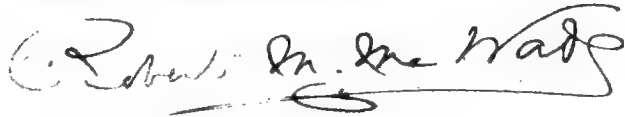
All contributions will be thankfully acknowledged and properly distributed. Vouchers will also be sent from the points

of distribution.

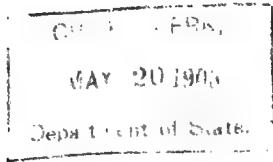
The natives here feel that Americans have come amongst them for their and our mutual benefit and not as their enemy or to seize any of their lands under any specious or other pretexts. I desire to emphasize that feeling, by means of the great charity of our people at home, who, in their earnest efforts to relieve the needy and distressed, know no religion, no creed, no race, no nation. What they have done for the starving in Ireland and in Russia, I earnestly hope they will do for the starving in Kwang Si, China. Drafts or Money Orders can be sent to me through the HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the International Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or the National Bank of China Limited.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. Robert M. Wade". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

U. S. Consul General.



CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 257

Consulate-General of the United States,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(anton, China), April 13th, 1903.

Mr. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Johnny May 21/13
W. H. H.

U. S. S. "Callao."

Abstract of Contents.

concerning the U. S. S. "Callao's" cruise
up the West River, 1901-1902.

No. 257

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 13th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report in further continuation of my No. 13, dated March 23rd. 1903, concerning the assignment of the U. S. S. "Callao" to these waters that the U.S.S. "Callao" Lieutenant E. A. Anderson, Commander, has returned after a cruise up the West River, etc.

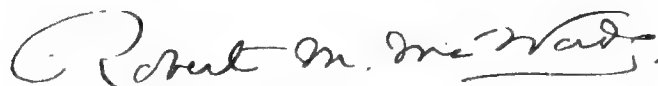
I owe it to the Department, to Rear Admiral Evans, who made the assignment, and to Lieutenant Anderson to report that the cruise of the "Callao" has been most beneficial in its effects, so far as American and other foreign commerce on the Canton, East, West, and North Rivers are concerned. Her first call was at Kong Moon, which is infested by river pirates and where, two days prior to her arrival, two of the wealthy gentries had been kidnapped, and carried away to the interior for a heavy ransom. At all the towns and villages of any moment along the West River, as far as Wuchow, stoppages were made, of varying duration. The word was rapidly spread that an American Gunboat had at last put in an appearance to protect commerce and to drive away and ^{to} punish the pirates. From all of those places came Mandarins of high and low degree, Civil and Military, spontaneously thanking Lieutenant Anderson and Rear Admiral Evans and assuring them of their grateful appreciation.

No better work could be done, I am proud to be able

to say, than that which is being done by Lieutenant Anderson and his smart little gunboat. All the native officials unite in their praise. Theirs is a good work well done.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McVade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

U. S. Consul General.

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED
TO THE SOLICITOR.



No. ~~258~~

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 18th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.

*Added by [unclear]
May 23, 1903.*

Subject:

Miss Harriet E. Falconer.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing copy of despatch to
Minister Coughlin on the subject,
and 5 Enclosures.

No. ~~258~~ 258:

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 13th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of my despatch No. 18, to Honorable Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking, concerning the case of Mrs. Harriet E. Falconer, of HongKong, an alleged American Citizen.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert L. Mc Wadg.

U. S. Consul General.

1.18

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, April 13th. 1903.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking,
China.

Sir:

I have the honor to bring to your attention the case of Mrs. Harriet E. Falconer, of HongKong, an alleged American citizen, who, in conjunction with a man named Wirz, has been giving considerable trouble here in the prosecution of a pretended claim. She is not a Missionary, but asserts that she "runs a private school in HongKong."

On assuming charge of this Consulate, early in 1900, I was warned by the Hon. Hubbard T. Smith, Vice Consul at this port, that she was an adventuress, that Wirz and his wife belong to the same category, that they were unprincipled and that for the sake of the service and my own, it would be wise for me to keep them at arm's length.

They both called several times in 1900, but because of the presence of Mr. Smith, their visits were short and they presented no claims against any Chinese or others.

Since my return to my post on February 2nd. 1903, the Falconer woman has called at this Consulate frequently. It was a matter of notoriety throughout the island of Shameen that she was after some fraudulent claim and a number of the British Colony spoke to my family about these rumors and gave information that she was also a frequent caller at the British Consulate.

Finally she called here one day with a petition, a copy of which I enclose. She claimed that a certain Chinaman had made her a gift of land, worth over two million dollars, and located

Green Pun U and Heungshan Districts. She demanded that I place her " immediate possession " of what she termed " her property." He could give me no reason why the man had made such a remarkable gift, but said that she " could use it for her own school." I informed her that I would investigate the matter and that she would hear from me later on.

During my illness she was a frequent and pertinacious caller. I gave her a brief note of introduction to His Honor Pun U Magistrate Chiu, in which I said she wished to consult him " on an important matter." On her return she said that the Magistrate had referred her to His Excellency the Viceroy and she desired a note of introduction to the Viceroy, which I granted and to which I received the enclosed reply. Marked A.

During March, I received the enclosed petitions from her, Marked B. She called accompanied by the man Wirz and whilst I was trying to draw from her the facts in the case, he interfered repeatedly and rudely, informing me in a boisterous and peremptory way that he " had come with Mrs. Falconer to see that she got her claim and to protect her in her rights." Excitedly drawing a dirty-looking wallet from the inside pocket of his coat, he banged it on the office table and shouted that he had his citizenship papers in that pocket-book, and that they authorized him to interfere just as much or as little as he pleased. I told him that his conduct was objectionable and instructed him to leave the room at once. Like others of his class, he blustered and threatened to report me to the Department. After he had gone the Falconer woman apologised and said she didn't want him to interfere in her business. She also told me that had she known of his want of character she would not have allowed him to accompany her. That statement of course elicited no remark from me.

A week subsequently, Mrs. Falconer called, accompanied by three Chinese, a woman and two men, the Chinese undoubtedly

all of the coolie class. She introduced one of the Chinamen and the Chinese woman as " the parties who had given her the land." The man and woman were hazy in their replies as to their stopping place, at one time telling me that they lived in Canton, and at another time that they lived with Mrs. Falconer and Wirz in HongKong, where Mrs. Falconer admitted, " she was supporting them, and Wirz also." She handed me the enclosed Deed of Gift marked C. with the accompanying forms from the HongKong Consulate signed by J. H. Bacon, Vice Consul General. I was thoroughly satisfied from the replies of the woman Falconer and of the Chinaman Leong Keng that the said Leong Keng was not personally known to Bacon. However, Leong Keng did sign the Deed of Gift, and he assured me that this was his property.

I saw His Excellency Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs and during our conference placed the facts before him as they were presented to me. I asked him to have a quiet investigation made and to report its result to me, informing him at the time that it would be my duty to bring the case to your attention. I assured His Excellency that my despatch to him on the subject would be a brief one and that I would not endorse the claim in any way. On the same date, March 29th. 1903, I forwarded His Excellency Tak Sou a brief note, marked D. and herewith enclosed, which accompanied the woman Falconer's petition. I transmit herewith His Excellency's reply, marked E.

I have the honor to report to you that I have no belief whatever in the validity of Mrs. Falconer's claim. Many unjust claims are presented to me yearly by such persons as Mrs. Falconer and Wirz, concocted by themselves and by Chinese, equally unprincipled.

The case of Rev. Hager is similar in its kind. You may remember that he appropriated to his own uses over 40 per cent of certain Christian Convert's claims in 1900 and that I promptly reported the facts to you and to the State Department. The Rev. Chas. A. Nelson of the American Board of Foreign Mis-

mission has made two formal reports against Hager to his home board,arraigning him for dishonesty, etc. I have no doubt that Hager is behind the curtain in the Falconer case too.

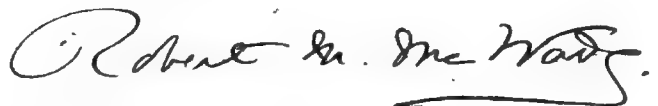
These people live in HongKong and when the time is ripe for the execution of any of their ~~inferior~~^{nefarious} plans they make a raid on Canton.

I have placed the foregoing facts before you, solely for your information, and that you may have a fair idea of the trickeries and dishonest conspiracies resorted to by adventurers and others, masquerading as American Citizens, and making trouble for the American representatives with the native officials. All claims receive at my hands a patient and painstaking investigation before any action whatever is taken or move made with the native officials. Cases of the Falconer type, however, which depend for success on their audacity and magnitude, do not require, as a rule, a long investigation.

Their surroundings and the want of good reputation of the principal parties to the claim, largely help in determining their justice or equity.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul General.

From H. C. Sak to the Mrs. McWade, U. S. Consul General

Your Honor

In reply to your communication of the 21st day 1st noon saying that Mrs. Harriet C. Falconer, an American Citizen is desirous of having a personal conference with me if I would accord her an interview

I regret to inform you that I am presently busily engaged on official affairs and cannot therefore receive Mrs. Falconer's call and that if she has any matter of her own to confer with me, she can send ⁱⁿ her petition to me thro' your Consulate-General.

22nd day 1st noon 29th yr
February 19th 1903

Canton 20th March 1903

Mr. Kellard.

U. S. Consul-General
Canton.

Sir,

I most respectfully beg as an American Citizen
and having a case to put before the Viceroy of Canton that
you will forward the same to the said Viceroy on my behalf.

The case is the Lung Shing Yuen has presented
to me some Land claimed to be worth two and a half million
dollars and now I wish to become possessors of the same.

Hoping that you will do your best to help me
in the matter.

I am Sir
Yours Obediently
of H. C. Salomon

具稟人美國女教士霍近拿

敬稟者去年有番禺人梁廣源具有送帖將其曾祖梁奇畧遺下田地二百六十五頃餘送與本女教士任由全權辦理該田坐落番禺香山交界烏州崗地方曾蒙

前督憲李 批准梁廣源確為田主在案聞現在該田佃戶^係麥見龍麥瑞良李煜田張炳光等茲特稟懇

大人察核即飭將該田早日交與本女教士收掌是幸為此切乞
兩廣總督部堂德大人恩准施行

Canton, 20th March 1903

To His Excellency
The Viceroy of Canton.

Sir,

Mr Leung Hong Yuen, who lived in Pun Li District, Last year presented me with a Gift deed of 26,000 acres of Land, to do as I think fit with. This land he inherited from his great Grand-father whose name was Leung Ha Luck.

I am informed, this land lies between Pun Li and Hang Shan District and that the farm goes by the name of Wu Chau Hong Pak. Also that His Excellency Li Hong Chang when Viceroy of Canton gave his decision, that Mr Leung Hong Yuen was the true owner of this land.

I believe the names of the present farmers making use of this land are Mak Shi Leung, Mak Shi Loong, Lai Hai Tai and Chang Ping Hong.

I trust Your Excellency will kindly investigate this matter and give me possession as soon as possible.

I am waiting a reply.

Yours Respectfully

W. Harris C. Tulemer

C/o U. S. Consul General, Canton.

送帖 照抄

五送帖人梁廣源係廣丹府番禺縣鹿步司石碑村鄉人 曾祖奇畧 祖才
高 叔祖才明 父卓彰 叔父卓齡 因有曾祖奇畧遺下地名烏洲崗北坦
連伯字五頃零 乃子母成坦連伯餘頃在番禺香山交界地方被香山黃角村
廖李張三姓霸耕數十年向來歷任

曾極憲批示明確委係梁奇畧之田畝嗣于光緒二十七年更蒙 李傅相批
示確鑿發落番禺縣錢邑侯傳梁廣源訊明確係梁奇畧遺下田畝奈因
廖李張三姓財雄勢大屢賄官更是以稽延日久至今尚未辦妥以累現今
廣源叔姪商酌定情願將 曾祖奇畧遺下地名烏洲崗北坦田一佰六十五
頃零乃子母成坦一佰餘頃落在番禺香山交界地與契角批案各款一
應送與女師霍近拿全權辦理清楚任由女師發賣將銀開設學堂書館
費用等項在內或在港美舉留名萬載即梁氏亦感恩不淺索悉今特立明
送帖全權奉上女師霍近拿存據

見証人馮厚之

光緒二十捌年十二月吉日

五送帖人梁廣源

(FORM No. 88.)

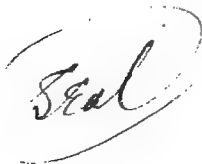
FORM FOR AUTHENTICATION OF SIGNATURE.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Hongkong, Aug 3, 1902.

I, J. H. Bacon, Vice Consul General
of the United States at Hongkong, do hereby certify
that the signature of Leung Kwong Yuen, at the foot
of the paper hereto annexed, is his true and genuine signature, made and
acknowledged in my presence, and that the said Leung Kwong
Yuen is personally known to me.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal
of the Vice Consul General at Hongkong, the
day and year next above written, and of the Independence of the United
States the 128th

Seal

J. H. Bacon
Vice Consul General of the United States.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

March 28th 1906

His Excellency Tak Sou,
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs,

Your Excellency: I transmit, herewith,
a petition from Mrs. Mariet E. Hales, an American citizen regarding an alleged gift of land. I know nothing whatever about it and am not to be understood as in any way endorsing this woman's petition.

With assurances of high consideration,

I am, Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

(S) Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul General.

逕復者接

貴總領事官二月三十日函送

貴國女教士霍近拿稟稱番禺人梁廣源送地一事本部堂均已閱悉查番禺
香山兩縣所屬之烏洲沙坦田梁姓與麥張李三姓涉訟多年輾轉紛
紜並又出溢坦甚多迭經

撫部院批行查封召變在案現

貴國女教士霍近拿謂以項田坦經梁廣源送與該女教士收掌顯係意
圖抵制應請

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日祺
名方具 三月 初四日



259.
No. ~~259~~
MAY 22 1903

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 14th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

William B. Lipson.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting entire correspondence
regarding his case in class.

Ans May 26/1903.
Mr. Paizer says
the records are also
that he does not
understand his effort
to secure indemnity
for Lipson

259
No 259

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 14th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to enclose the entire correspondence regarding the case of William B. Lipson, an American Citizen, who, during a drunken scuffle with several Portuguese soldiers in Macao, was stabbed in the head and shoulder. The wound in the head has left an ugly scar but it has quite healed. Lipson was for 3 years and 8 months employed in the Chinese Customs' Service and, during that time, gave satisfaction to his superiors by sobriety and attentive to his duties.

The correspondence which I submit tells the whole story of the occurrence: Lipson and a companion in the Customs' service, after taking a number of drinks in the HingKee Hotel and other places visited a Chinese brothel. After staying there, sometime, he and his companion started out for a rickshaw ride on the Praya with two Chinese prostitutes. Two Port Soldiers used jeering and insulting remarks to the unfortunate women, which Lipson resented by attacking them. All four men engaged in a fist fight, in the midst of which Lipson tumbled into the sea at the side of the Praya. Fortunately the water was not deep and he was quickly hauled ashore by the other combatants. Instead of going his way peaceably he again attacked the soldiers and, being a somewhat powerful man, succeeded in knocking one of them down, after which he almost bit off the upper lip of his

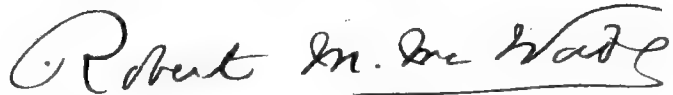
prostrate opponent. The Port Soldiers then used their bayonets and wounded him, as stated above. The arrival of the police put an end to the row and the four men were conveyed to the Police Station, where Lipson requested that the Police Authorities would take no further action in the matter, intimating to them that if the case ^{came} up for trial he would lose his position in the Customs' service. The officials on duty acceded to his request, and he was thereupon escorted to St Raphael's Hospital, where, after examination, it was ascertained that the stab wound in his head was of a severe kind and might possibly prove serious. On the following day, February 25th. 1903, he telegraphed me and, although I was lying ill at the time with Dengue Fever, and, on account of the dangerous nature of my illness emphatically instructed by Doctors Swan and Razlag, to postpone attention to business, I at once placed myself in communication with Senhor Costa de Moraes, Portuguese Consul General at this Port, Hon. W. N. Morehouse, Commissioner of Imperial Chinese Customs at Lappa, and with H. E. Arnaldo de Novaes Guedes Rebello, Governor of Macao and also Portuguese Minister to China. Their replies are enclosed and also the statements of Lipson, ^{and} of Mr. da Cunha, the Assistant Interpreter of this Consulate General. All diligence was exercised in this case and Lipson's interests fully protected, the pity being, however, that his ^{en}drunkness and the savage onslaught which he made on the two soldiers interfered with any merit that might have ^{accompanied} ~~been asserted~~ ~~for~~ a claim on his behalf for injuries inflicted.

As soon as he was discharged, "cured," from the Hospital, I paid his expenses here in Canton out of my own pocket and I am now endeavoring to procure his reinstatement in the Customs' service. As soon as existing exigencies will permit, I will ^{again} take up his case with H. E. Arnaldo de Novaes Guedes Rebello, with a view to his receiving some slight compensation for his injury. It is not to be understood, however, that I desire to press vigorously for such compensation, - simply because

of his own misconduct. The two Port Soldiers, both of them young men, are to be punished by the Military Authorities, for their drunkenness and breach of the peace. They will, I understand, be banished to East Africa.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

U. S. Consul General.

Consul McWade

Canton.

I American citizen Lipson in Macao hospital
under arrest bayoneted severely by portuguese soldiers
request assistance.

Canton, le 26 Fevrier 1903.

Monsieur et Cher Colleague.

En reponse a votre aimiable lettre de ce jour, j'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer que, a fin de satisfaire le plus vite possible, a votre desir, d'etre renseigne, au sujet de l'affaire, du citoyen Americain Lipson, j'ai telegraphie au Gouvernement de Macau, qui, vient de me repondre - "que Lipson a eu une bagarre avec des soldats, ce qui a oblige la police d'intervenir: dans cette bagarre ont ete blesses un soldat et Lipson: tous deux, vont mieux; cette desordre donna lieu a un proces legal qui suit son cours.

Par lettre d'autres renseignements

Je regrette beaucoup vous savoir malade et vous envoie mes souhaits de meilleur sante.

Veuillez agreer, je vous prie Monsieur et chere confrere l'assurance de ma consideration la plus distinguee

Le Consul General

J. da Costa de Moraes.

Monsieur Robert McWade

Consul General des Etats

Unis d'Amerique

Canton.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Lappa, 4th. March 1903.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th. ultimo having reference to the case of Mr. W. B. Lipson, American Citizen, wounded by a Portuguese soldier and under arrest, in the hospital in Macao. My private letter to you of the 27th. ultimo stated certain particular, as far as my knowledge extended, regarding the deplorable occurrence.

As regards your request that I take up the matter and help to secure the release of the wounded man from custody, I would inform you that Mr. Lipson, who was formerly a Tidewaiter in the Customs, resigned his position on the 24th. ultimo, and consequently I cannot act in my official capacity on his behalf. I understand you have since sent here a representative from the Consulate to look after Mr. Lipson's interests. I may add that Mr. Lipson is improving gradually.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. Morehouse

Commissioner.

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,

U. S. Consul General,

Canton.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, March 9th. 1903.

Honorable Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Sir:

In obedience to your orders, I left on Monday, March 2nd. 1903, for Macao where I arrived late on the same day. On the following morning I called on the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lello, presenting him my Credentials as being deputed by you, the U. S. Consul General at Canton, to investigate thoroughly and make report to you on all the circumstances surrounding the case of W. B. Lipson, an American Citizen, now lying in the Hospital at Macao.

I was duly informed by the Colonial Secretary that the Complainant was never imprisoned neither by his order nor by order of any other authority. I then applied to visit the wounded man who I understand was under treatment at St Raphael's Hospital, to which the Colonial Secretary gladly assented, adding that he would facilitate my visit if there should be any objection on the part of the officials in charge of that Hospital. The Colonial Secretary also informed me that under orders from the Governor the two soldiers who were supposed to be the aggressive parties were imprisoned, pending an investigation of the case, and that according to the Military law they must be court martialed for disorderly conduct, as it is their duty to maintain and keep order.

I then called at the Court House and presented myself to the Chief Justice and submitted to him officially that I desired to visit the Complainant at the Hospital and asked if there was any objection on his part, he informed me that as the

man Lipson not being under arrest or in custody, I could certainly see him at any time.

The Chief Justice then told me that the facts of the case are as follows:-

Lipson and a companion, both in the service of Imperial Maritime Customs at Lappa, happened to be enjoying themselves in Macao late in the afternoon of February 28nd. 1903, at the HingKee Hotel, then they left after taking some drinks and visited Chinese brothels where they took two Chinese women along with them, all using public vehicles. On their way home they were met by some soldiers who being somewhat intoxicated, took certain objectionable liberties with the women, on their call for " help " Lipson jumped off his vehicle and assailed the soldiers, knocking one of them down. In the struggle that followed, Lipson fell into the harbor, he managed to climb up again and administered a thrashing on the soldier who then fell under him, and getting the worst of it, shouted for his other companions to help him from murder, they then got hold of Lipson's arms, who having then no other way to defend himself, bit the lower lip of the soldier who was still under him, while the others bayoneted him at leisure.

The scuffle caused the water police to interfere and all parties were then taken to the Charge Room of the Water Police Station. There Lipson requested that no proceedings be taken and that everybody concerned should be let free as a public investigation would be prejudicial to his position in the Customs. The officer in charge acceded to his request and he was sent to the Hospital for the treatment of his wounds.

On the case being presented to the Governor, His Excellency reversed the officer's decision to waive the proceedings so far as the soldiers were concerned, they being subject to military law, therefore court martial must be held.

In the form of an indirect complaint, the Chief Justice further stated that Lipson showed much want of confidence

in his person, officially, when he called with his staff and an interpreter at the Hospital to obtain from him a written and duly signed declaration of the facts in the case, which was peremptorily refused. The declaration was finally signed and obtained through the medium of one of the Indoor employee of the Lappa Customs with whom Lipson was acquainted.

My inquiry with the Chief Justice terminated, I left for the Hospital and visited the wounded man, Lipson.

I tried to learn the reason why he was reluctant to give a signed declaration to the Chief Justice and he stated that he did not know him and that the declaration presented to him for signature was in a language he did not understand.

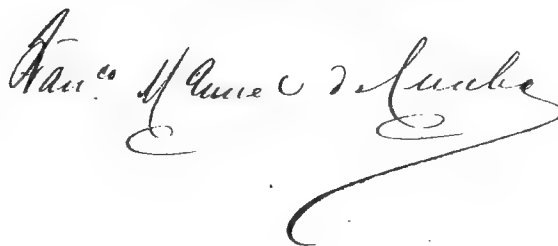
On my request being made that he should give me a full written statement of the facts, he acceded and the same was delivered to me on the following day at 3 p.m. being duly signed before two witnesses procured by me.

After obtaining his papers I left Macao on the following morning and arrived here at 3 1/2 p.m.

The same and his signed statement are herewith attached.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Antonio de Almeida". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Macao 4th. March 1903.

To the Consul General McWade

Canton.

Sir

I respectfully beg to inform you what occurred with me on the night of February the 22nd. 1903.

I came across in sampan in a sampan from from Lappa Island (Wanchai) with a friend of mine by name of Trepkowki and we landed in Macao about 7.30 p.m. after visiting several places such as Po Hang Bank, Ec-Cheong, HingKee hotel and a Chinese house during all this time I had three drinks only after being in Macao about a hour and a half I with Mr. Trepkowki were going down to our sampan in rickshaws, a couple of soldiers were passing on the river front not later than 9 p.m. one of them stepped across with out any occasion or a word caught a hold of the shaft of the rickshaw and swung arround with so much force that the coolie dropped the rickshaw and I sprang out to save myself from falling the two soldiers assumed a threatening attitude and I stroke out in self defence knocking one of ~~them~~ of the soldiers down. A general struggle then ensued during which I stepped off the jetty and fell into the water up to my neck. When I got out of the water I saw the police take Mr. Trepkowki away I started then to follow Mr. Trepkowki when the soldiers and two other grabbed me from behind the soldiers attacking me with their bayonets and the others assisting them while I was getting hit and stobbed I grabbed one of the soldiers and got him down two of them grabbed my arms as I was on top of one man the other soldier was going with his Bayonet hitting away as I could not defend my self in that position I bit the man that I was on the top of and I would have been killed myself only the police who had taken Mr. Trepkowki away returned in time and took me off to the police station and from there they brought me up to the hospital from the time I got out from the water

till the time they came to take me away was from 15 to 20 minutes during which time I was struggling.

During the struggle one of the soldiers grabbed up a big ~~stool~~ stool after they had Bayonnetted me all over and tried to hit me with it over the head this he tried twice but both times I saved my head by guarding it with my arms this is the exact truth to the best of my recollection as I was sober at the time.

At one time during the struggle I saw one of the soldier using both of his hands to try and run me through with the Bayonet which struck the femur.

In conclusion I should like to state that in consequence of this trouble I have had to resign my position in the I. M. customs after three years and eight months service. I have several different bayonet wounds in various parts of the body and head and that I will be marked for life the doctors have informed me that I shall have to bear all expence while in hospital.

I have the honour sir to be your
obedient servant

W. B. Lipson

Witnesses to signature

Arthur de Moraes

Ricardo d'Almeida Cabral.

translation.Mr. W. B. Lipson's deposition.

" Being asked about the occurrence of the 22nd. inst, he replied that he came to Macao on Sunday evening the 22nd. February with Mr. Trepkowi with whom he went to Pao Hang Bank from thence to Ho-Cheong's shop where they had a glass of beer. From there they went to HingKee's Hotel where they also drank some beer. Soon after they went to the inner harbour in two rickshaws. Mr. Trepkowi going in front. Near the Harbour Office and on the bund he saw two soldiers approaching in the opposite direction, one a tall and the other a short man. This one had his arms opened when he passed by the rickshaw he pulled at one of the shafts with such violence that the coolie let go his hands and the rickshaw fell down. With the shock he was thrown off the rickshaw. He saw himself surrounded by these two soldiers who held in one hand the bayonet and the sheath and belt with the other, in an attacking attitude. In order to defend himself he gave the short soldier a blow knocking him down, calling for Mr. Trepkowi in the mean time - and when the soldier got up and was beginning the struggle again he saw Mr. Trepkowi who was trying to take away the bayonet from the hand of one of the soldiers. The struggle continued till missing his foot he fell into the harbour. Some one then appearing who putting out his hand pulled him ashore. He then saw that Mr. Trepkowi was being taken in the direction of the Harbour Office by three policemen; he tried to follow him when the two soldiers and one water-policeman held him by the collar of his coat and pulled him backwards assaulting him. He turned round and seeing himself again assaulted he took hold of one of the soldiers and threw him down; this one lying under him. Then he felt his arms held at the back, and himself beaten with violence. They were helped by a civilian who with the water-policeman assaulted him

with blows and the soldiers with the bayonets. Despaired and without means of defence, he bit the soldier who was under his body. When he was much wounded several policemen arrived who took him to the Harbour Office, taking also the two soldiers. He further says that the tall soldier holding the bayonet with the both hands tried to run him through with it which he did not succeeded because he defended himself receiving then the wound on his left upper leg. He also says that one of the soldier holding a heavy stool tried to hit his head twice, the blows being received on the left arm which became much hurt. He says he would have been killed doubtless if it had not been for the arrival of a group water-policemen.

After leaving HingKee's Hotel and before arriving at inner harbour they staid half an hour in a Chinese house.

True translation of Portuguese version.

C. Cabral

Acting as interpreter.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Cantae 12 de Março de 1903.

Illmo. e Exmo. Sr.

Arnaldo de Nevaes Guedes Rebello

Governador de Macau

•

Ministre Plenipotenciario Junto as Cortes da China,

Japão e Siam.

Exmo. Sr. ,

Tenho a honra de informar a V.Exa. que o Sr. Francisco Manuel da Cunha, addido a este Consulado Geral, acaba de informar-me acerca de acentecido em Macae entre o subdite Americano, W. B. Lipsen era em tratamento no Hospital de S. Raphael d'essa cidade e uns soldados portuguezes que feriram o mesmo Lipsen com bayoneta na noite de 22 de Fevereiro de 1903.

Pelas averiguações feitas soube-se com exactidão que os soldados a que acima me refiro foram sem duvida alguma os auctores dos ferimentos.

Informei mais o Sr. Cunha, que em Macae e pela lei militar o auctor ou auctores do crime nao ficariam impunes, e que seriam julgados em conselho de guerra.

Agrada-me esta justa resolução que agradeço a V.Exa.; julgando comtudo ser dever meu lembrar que apesar de não terem sido perigosos a vida do aggreddido os ferimentos recebidos por este na cabeça e no corpo, não foi comtudo esta circumstancia devida a falta de ventade dos aggressores de poupar a vida ao re-ferido, e que como resultado do infeliz incidente, Lipsen perdeu o seu emprego nas Alfandegas Imperiaes Chinezas onde esteve servindo durante 3 annos e 8 mezes, por isso julgo dever

suggerir a V.Exa. a lembrança de uma indemnisação para a vítima de attentado brutal e não provoque como compensação aos prejuizes advindos, recommendando o facto com as circumstancias que o acompanham e a minha suggestão ao bom criterio e justiça de V.Exa.

Sendo finalmente desejo meu cumprimentar pessoalmente V.Exa. e lamentando não ter podido assim fazer por a minha enfermidade me não ter premitido, espere comtudo poder qualquer dia realizar este meu desejo.

Com profunda estima e cordial amizade,

Tenho a honra de me subscrever

De V.Exa.

Atte. Crie.

Robert M. McWade

Censul Geral dos Estados Unidos d'America.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, March 12th. 1903.

His Excellency Arnaldo de Novas Guodes Rebello,

Governor of Macao,

Minister Plenipotentiary for China, Japan and Siam.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Francisco Manuel da Cunha, an attache of this Consulate General, has just presented a report to me concerning the case of W. B. Lipson, an American Citizen, now under treatment at St Raphael's Hospital, Macao, for bayonet wounds received at the hands of two Portuguese Soldiers on the afternoon of February 22nd. 1903. Mr. da Cunha's investigation of the case was painstaking and exhaustive and declares that the soldiers were the aggressors. He further states that, Your Excellency, when the case was brought to your distinguished attention, decided that "according to Military law the soldiers must be courtmartialled for disorderly conduct as it is their duty to keep and maintain order."

I am pleased to learn of Your Excellency's just decision and I thank you for it. At the same time, I feel that it is my duty to point out to Your Excellency the fact that these soldiers, in addition to their aggressively disorderly conduct, inflicted a number of stab wounds with their bayonets on various parts of Lipson's head and body, that the wounds were not of a fatal character was not, assuredly, the fault of his assailants.

I have the honor also to add, Your Excellency, that through this unfortunate occurrence Lipson has lost his position in the Imperial Chinese Customs, after an honorable service of over 3 years and 8 months. I suggest, therefore, that in addition to the punishment inflicted on the assailants, the victim of their unprovoked and brutal attack should receive financial

compensation, for his bodily injury and loss of position. I commend the case to your high sense of justice.

I regret exceedingly that my recent severe illness has prevented my intended official visit to Your Excellency, I earnestly hope, however, to be able, at an early day, to do myself the honor of waiting upon you.

With assurances of profound esteem and cordial friendship,

I have the honor to be, Excellency

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul General.

GOVERNO DA PROVINCIA

DE

MACAU

Macau, 17th. March 1903.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 12th. instant concerning the quarrel occurred between a subject of the U.S.A. and a Portuguese subject, soldier of the garrison of this colony, on the night of the 22nd. February last.

According to the Portuguese laws, neither the Governor of any colony, nor even the Home Government can interfere with the judgement of any proceeding at law going on in the court, or of the crimes committed, but the Portuguese judicial magistrates are too scrupulous in the observance of the laws by which our country is governed, and the judge of this colony, by his integrity, gives full guarantee that justice is always complete in all his sentences.

Of the occurrence, the respective proceeding took its course and I know that there was no proof of the crime, for want of witnesses and also because both the American subject and the Portuguese soldier could not give a thorough evidence of the facts as they were drunk when the event took place.

As drunkenness is by the Portuguese laws extenuating circumstance to offences or crimes committed by civilians, there was no reason to sentence the American subject; but being drunkenness an aggravating circumstance to soldiers and military men even when they are off duty, as the accused soldier was, he has to undergo the due punishment.

I believe that the dismissal of Mr. Lipson from the service of the Customs was due to his abandonment of the post he was in charge, without permission from his chief; but even if the dismissal was due to the quarrel in which he took part, the Portuguese laws have nothing established concerning penalties or monetary indemnisation.

In this sad event I wish to state that the life of an American subject was saved by agents of the Portuguese Authorities, who picked him out of water where he fell after having wounded the Portuguese soldier.

I am really sorry to learn that the condition of your health has deprived me of your visit which I would like very much to receive it, to confirm the esteem and consideration that I have for your country and yourself.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Sig.) Arnaldo de Novaes Guedes Rebello

Governor of Macau.

OFFICE OF THE
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Mr. Carr

This seems from
Mr. Wade's report to
have been a disgraceful
drunken brawl. On the
other hand Lipson's two
accounts which seem to
hang together will do not
indicate either drunkenness
or the presence of prostitu-
tes. Under the circumstances
as stated by Mr. Wade it is dif-
ficult to understand his action in
trying to get Lipson reinstated in office.
N. B. S. G.

Consular Bureau
APR 21 1903

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Spl. ASST. SECRETARY
APR 20 1903

1 W. RY. KQ. 12 Gov't.

*From J. H. Mather
20 Apr 22/03*

CANTON

7:15 a.m., April 20, 1903.

Received

Secstate,
Washington.

Rev. S. T. Williams, American Baptist Mission, died, appendicitis.

CONSULAR BUREAU
RECEIVED

*Ans'd
May 1/03*

McWade.

DEPT OF STATE

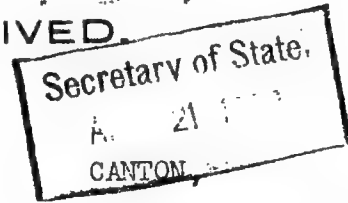
10:01 AM 1903

RECEIVED OFFICE

RECEIVED

CONSULAR BUREAU
PLEASE REPORT.

Confidential
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



From

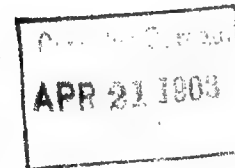
7 W.G.M.KQ. 13 Government

SECSTATE,
WASHINGTON.

(Received 11:50 p.m., April 20, 1903.)

Shun, acting viceroy Szechuen, appointed viceroy
two Kwangs; succeeds Taksou.

McWade.



*Confirmed
April 23/03*

DEPT OF STATE

9 20 AM 1903

CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

Confidential

CONSULAR BUREAU.
PLEASE REPORT.



No. ~~260~~ 260
RECEIVED
JUN 8 1903
Consulate General of the United States

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 20, 1903

*Adm
June 27 '03*

Mr. *Robert C. McElwade*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Concerning jurisdiction of this office.

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing correspondence on
the subject.*

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Peirce:

Upon the receipt of Mr. Goodnow's report re districts in China it was decided that Amoy only should be placed under Canton and on June 6th the officers at Shanghai, Canton & Amoy were so informed.

M. J. L.

Mr. Peirce says to ~~not~~ and call attention to previous instⁿ adding that ~~the~~ Hankow has been made a consulate general and that the Hankow-Canton railway cannot be placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of Canton.

No. ~~29~~ 260.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 20th, 1903.

Honorable Francis J. Loomis
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.2, dated February 2nd. 1903, concerning my visit to Shanghai to confer with Mr. Goodnow Consul General at that port, " as to what Consulates in Southern China should be placed under the jurisdiction of my office " --- according to the instructions of Honorable H. D. Pierce, Third Assistant Secretary of State --- I have the honor to report as follows:

On February 16th. 1903, I received the enclosed communication marked "A" from Mr. Goodnow, I at once replied to him on the same date. My reply is enclosed, marked "B"

On March 19th. 1903, I was astonished at receiving from Mr. Goodnow the enclosed despatches marked "C", "D", "E", "F", "G" & "H". Accompanying those despatches was a letter --- not marked " personal " --- which I enclose, marked "I".

As I was recovering from a dangerous illness, during which I was utterly unable to take up the subject with Mr. Goodnow, I had to wait until conditions improved. In the meantime word came to me that Mr. Ragsdale had been made a Consul General and that there was a strong likelihood of Mr. Wilcox receiving the same honor.

On March 30th. 1903, I wrote to Mr. Goodnow, --- Enclosure marked "J" --- and since then have been awaiting a re-

ply. I have received no confirmation of the report of Mr. Wilcox's promotion and therefore I am about to suggest to Messrs. Goodnow and Ragsdale the advisability of a joint conference relative to the limits of our respective jurisdictions, preparatory to the presentation of a joint report thereon to the Department. I see no reason why a proper and definite arrangement cannot be readily and satisfactorily agreed upon.

Inasmuch[#] as the American Railway, in China, has, from its inception, been almost entirely in my hands and under my care, and as I am the only Consul General thoroughly conversant with it, and its requirements, I feel that it would be judicious for my ideas to obtain concerning my jurisdiction. Enclosure "B" notes my views on the proposed boundaries of that jurisdiction.

I am daily expecting the arrival of Mr. Russel Colegrove. As soon as he turns up, I will hasten the arrangements for the conference with Messrs. Goodnow and Ragsdale.

I am getting quite strong again and have recovered from the effects of the fever, except for abscesses in my right and left ears, which will yield to treatment in the course of a week or two.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul General.

A.

Shanghai Feb. 11. 1903

Hon. R. M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Sir:-

I am very pleased at being informed by the Department of State that you have been appointed Consul General at Canton. It is a recognition of your excellent work which is gratifying to me and to all your friends. I sincerely congratulate you. On my part there will be an endeavor to keep our relations as cordially friendly as they have been in the past.

The Department has instructed me to confer with you relative to the offices in southern China to be placed under the jurisdiction of Canton and to submit a report thereon after which the Dep't will determine in the matter.

I was sorry not to know that you were on your way. As you arrived in Shanghai in Chinese New Year day, I was in the country for the holiday. Had I known you were coming we could have agreed on our recommendations quickly.

I take it that the governing consideration should be to put under Canton the Consulates which are naturally tributary to Canton in mail facilities and connected with Canton in trade relations. Amoy naturally falls under that category. I have written Consul Gracey at Foochow asking his views which I will forward you as soon as received. When the Hankow-Canton R'y is built, Hankow would probably better be put under Canton. In the mean time the mail facilities and means of communication with Hankow are all through here.

Will you please write me as fully as possible your ideas on the subject. If necessary then we will arrange to meet, either you coming here, or I going, if the Treaty work will permit, to Canton.

Again sincerely congratulating you,

I am, Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

John Goodnow

Consul General.

B.

No. I.

Consulate General of the United States
of America.

Canton, China, Feb. 16. 1903.

Hon. John Goodnow,
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir and Colleague:-

I have just received your despatch No. 6092, dated Shanghai Feb. 11. 1903, in re instructions of the Department of State concerning the offices in South China to be placed under the jurisdiction of Canton.

I am sorry that I was unable to meet you in Shanghai and can assure you that your temporary absence was a disappointment to me, as well as to my wife and daughter, for we all looked forward with more than pleasant anticipations, to a cordial "reunion" of our respective families.

With regard to the portion of the Chinese Empire that should come under my jurisdiction, I am decidedly of opinion that you will retain the northern whilst I will have supervision of the Southern provinces. We can easily and readily arrange the line of division. Another thing, as the American Railway, from Canton to Hankow, has, from the outset, been under my especial care and I am thoroughly posted as to its requirements and necessities its construction, as far as Hankow, will logically and with all propriety, remain under my official charge. To prevent the possibility of a "mix-up" or of trouble of any sort, its entire route, from Canton to Hankow, should, therefore, be within my jurisdiction. As our arrangement is intended to be permanent it ~~should~~ would, I venture to suggest, be unwise to wait until the Canton-Hankow Railway is built before placing Hankow under Canton.

My territory in that event should include

Hupeh and Szechuen and be bounded on the north-east by the provincial line between Chekiang and Fukien.

I am anxious to meet your views in this important matter so far as practicable and will do all that I can in that direction.

So far as mail facilities are concerned, it will be necessary to organize and establish an American branch post office in Canton. Great Britain, France and Germany have their respective post offices here. So too should the United States, for we transact five times more business than all the other foreign representatives combined.

Until the arrival of Mr. Langhorne's successor, I will be unable to leave Canton for a conference with you and will be delighted if you and Mrs. Goodnow will pay us a visit. We will do our utmost to make your stay a pleasant one and to show our appreciation of your goodself and your better half.

Need I say that I thank you heartily for your kind congratulations over my promotion and your very flattering commendation of my services? You and I have always been true friends and it is my earnest desire that we shall continue to be so until time for us shall be no more.

I am, Sir, and Dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul General.

C.

No. 6174.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U.S.A.

Shanghai March 12. 1903.

Hon. R. M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General, Canton.

Dear Sir and Colleague:-

I hand you herewith copy of my #518 to the Department of State regarding the Consulates to be placed under your jurisdiction.

I am sorry that I could not agree with you fully. This office needs relief from the burden of work. At the same time, I could not disregard Consul Gracey's arguments.

I will be glad to have a copy of your despatch to the Department on the subject.

I am, Sir, and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

John Goodnow

Consul General.

118.

D.

Shanghai, March 11th. 1903.

H. H. D. Peirce,

Replying to your 343 of Dec. 27th. 1902, announcing that Consul McWade has been made Consul General at Canton, and instructing me to consult with him and make a report on what Consulates should be given to that Consulate General; and continuing my No. 505 of Feb. 11th. with regard thereto, I beg to report further and fully.

I hand you herewith copies

- 1- Consul General McWade's No.1
- 2- Consul Gracey's No.934
- 3- Consul Wilcox's No.352
- 4- Letter from H. B. M's Consul General, Shanghai.

I- You will note that Consul General McWade is of the opinion that Amoy, Foochow, and Hankow should be placed under his jurisdiction.

a- With regard to Amoy I agree with him. The business relations of Amoy are all with Southern China. The only regular way to get into and out of Amoy is via HongKong. Amoy naturally falls under the jurisdiction of Canton.

b- With regard to Foochow, I would ask you to note carefully Consul Gracey's objections to being removed from the jurisdiction of Shanghai. They seem to me conclusive. The business relations of Foochow are all with Shanghai. The regular mails are from Shanghai, as the regular steamship communication is with Shanghai, not HongKong. Should you put Foochow under the jurisdiction of Canton it would make an average delay in the mail with the Department and the Minister of at least twelve days. The establishment of a branch Post Office in Canton would not lessen this delay, as it is a question of a

steamship communication. Please also note that the Viceroy at Foochow is over the Province of Chekiang, most of which is in this Consular District. It is therefore more convenient in that matter that the Consul at Foochow remain in this jurisdiction. I therefore recommend that Foochow remain in the jurisdiction of Shanghai as Consul Gracey asks.

c- I see in the newspapers that Hankow has been made a Consulate General. If that is true, it removes that place from this discussion. If it is not true, I must agree with Consul Wilcox's contention that Hankow should be left in this jurisdiction. Until the Hankow-Canton R'y is completed, in the dim future, there is no communication between Hankow and Canton except via Shanghai. After that R'y is completed the business interests and the natural way from America to Hankow is via Shanghai and the Yangtse River.

d- Please note that the British Consul General of Canton only has supervision of the ports as far North as Swatow.

I dislike very much to differ from Consul General Mc Wade's recommendation. I am very much pleased that he has been made a Consul General; and hope that it is true that Messrs. Wilcox and Ragsdale have been made Consuls General; as that will relieve this overburdened office. I therefore have gotten the views of the Consuls in charge at Foochow and Hankow; with which I am forced to say I agree.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Goodnow

Consul General.

X.

p.I.

Consulate General of the United States
of America.

Canton, China, Feb. 16, 1903.

Hon. John Goodnow,
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir and Colleagues:-

I have just received your despatch No. 6092, dated Shanghai Feb. 11, 1903, in re instructions of the Department of State concerning the offices in South China to be placed under the jurisdiction of Canton.

I am sorry that I was unable to meet you in Shanghai and can assure you that your temporary absence was a disappointment to me, as well as to my wife and daughter, for we all looked forward with more than pleasant anticipations, to a cordial "reunion" of our respective families.

With regard to the portion of the Chinese Empire that should come under my jurisdiction, I am decidedly of opinion that you will retain the northern whilst I will have supervision of the Southern provinces. We can easily and readily arrange the line of division. Another thing, as the American Railway, from Canton to Hankow, has, from the outset, been under my especial care and I am thoroughly posted as to its requirements and necessities its construction, as far as Hankow, will logically and with all propriety, remain under my official charge. To prevent the possibility of a "mix-up" or of trouble of any sort, its entire route, from Canton to Hankow, should, therefore, be within my jurisdiction. As our arrangement is intended to be permanent it should would, I venture to suggest, be unwise to wait until the Canton-Hankow Railway is built before placing Hankow under Canton.

My territory in that event should include

Hupsh and Saechuen and be bounded on the north-east by the provincial line between Chekiang and Fukien.

I am anxious to meet your views in this important matter as far as practicable and will do all that I can in that direction.

So far as mail facilities are concerned, it will be necessary to organize and establish an American branch post office in Canton. Great Britain, France and Germany have their respective post offices here. So too should the United States, for we transact five times more business than all the other foreign representatives combined.

Until the arrival of Mr. Langhorne's successor, I will be unable to leave Canton for a conference with you and will be delighted if you and Mrs. Goodnow will pay us a visit. We will do our utmost to make your stay a pleasant one and to show our appreciation of your goodness and your better half.

Need I say that I thank you heartily for your kind congratulations over my promotion and your very flattering commendation of my services? You and I have always been true friends and it is my earnest desire that we shall continue to be so until time for us shall be no more.

I am, Sir, and Dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Robert H. McWade.

U. S. Consul General.

F.

No. 934.

Consular Service U. S. A.

Fuchau, China, Feb. 18th. 1903.

Hon. John Goodnow,
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 6097 of the 14th. inst. inquiring whether in my judgment this Consulate should be placed under the new Consulate Generalship recently established at Canton, or remain as at present under that of Shanghai. In reply I would say, I have in a previous despatch to you, presented my protest against having this Consulate placed under the administration of the Canton Consul General. The reasons for this are found in the fact that all our American mail communications are via Shanghai, at which place our mails out or in, are delivered in from 36 to 48 hours. Canton would be entirely out of the way, and any letters or despatches sent to Washington or Peking via Canton would have to go first south to HongKong, and be delayed in transferring and sending still further away from a direct route, by going to Canton, and would usually require 14 to 16 days to reach Shanghai on their way either to the Legation or the State Department, and if they failed to make close connections with steamers at HongKong much longer delays would occur. This has been demonstrated in the history of this Consulate, as all our American mails were sent via HongKong until about five years ago, when we succeeded in having it transferred via Shanghai, with a gain of many days in its delivery here. Furthermore, the community of interests of Americans living at Foochow is entirely with Shanghai and the Northern ports and not in the least with Canton. It would be a very inconvenient and unnatural arrangement to connect us with Canton. I therefore request that this Consulate may be continued under the Shanghai Consul General.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) Samuel L. Gracey.

Consul.

G.

No. 352.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U.S.A.

Hankow, March 2 1903.

Hon. John Goodnow,
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir:

Your note of Feb. 24th. requesting my opinion which jurisdiction Hankow should be in, Canton or Shanghai received.

Yes I was informed by Consul Harris of Nagasaki that Canton had been made a Consulate General. I do not think there is much ground for argument as to which. The trade relations at the present time makes Shanghai the proper selection in my opinion.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. S. Wilcox.

Consul.

H.

OPY.

H. B. M's Consulate General.

Shanghai, March 7. 1903.

Dear Goodnow:

The Canton Consulate General has a limited degree of supervision over Kuingchow, Pakhoi, Swatow and the West River ports. That is they have to send all their communications to the Viceroy through the Consulate General under flying seal.

This is a new departure and going to be extended I believe. How far control goes is not yet I think clearly laid down.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. W. Mansfield.

I.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U.S.A.

Shanghai, Mch 12 1903.

Dear 'Mc

Dont get mad with me about Foochow, I cannot resist
Gracey who is my close friend and whose arguments are good.

I am told Wilcox is now Consul Genl. Also Ragsdale
and I want to give Ragsdale Chefoo and Newchwang naturally falls
to him. So I'll only have Foochow and Nanking.

Mrs. G comes on the Kwangtah next trip. Be nice to
her.

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

Sincerely

John Goodnow.

J.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Canton, China, March 30th. 1903.

Dear Mr. Goodnow:

I regret very much that you forwarded my personal letter to the Department concerning the boundaries of our respective districts. As you know I waited for a conference with you on the subject and the contents of our two personal letters thereon were entirely tentative in character. It was the desire of the Department that we should arrive at a mutual understanding and agreement and then present a joint report.

As four Consuls General have been established by the Department, according to cable reports, it would be a sound and a wise policy for the four Consuls General to meet in joint conference and, in a proper spirit, arrange the boundary lines of their respective districts. I intend to ~~some~~ suggest to our honored Chief, Mr. Peirce.

Mrs. Goodnow leaves us this afternoon on her return trip to Shanghai on the "Kwangtuh". I think she thoroughly enjoyed her stay.

* * * * *

I have to send this note hastily and am pressed for time, as I have no help except from Mr. da Silva.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Robert M. McWade.

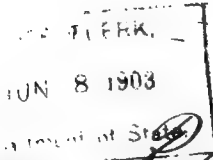
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CONSULAR BUREAU

No. ~~27~~ 261.

Consulate-General of the United States,



Canton, China, April 21, 1903.

Mr. Robert W. Newader

recd

To the Department of State.

*W. C. G. & Co.
June 15, 1903*



Subject:

re Official appointments.

Abstract of Contents.

*re re appointment of H. E. Shum
to the Viceregalty of Szechwan, re:*

No. ~~27~~ 261.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 21st, 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At 8 o'clock on the evening of Monday, April 20th, 1903, I received reliable information that H. E. Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, had just received a private telegram from Shun Chan Yuen, Acting Viceroy of Szechuen, advising him of the latter's appointment as Viceroy of the Two Kwangs. Owing to its importance I at once proceeded to verify it, after which I cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:-

Secstate Washington

Shun Acting Viceroy Szechuen appointed Viceroy
Two Kwangs; succeeds Tak Sou.

McWade.

In view of the unsettled conditions in Kwangsi and in the Southern part of Kwangtung, the appointment is one of the most important in South China that has been made during the past three years.

H. E. Tak Sou is 77 years of age, very feeble, and so kind in his disposition that delinquent officials have too frequently escaped removal from office, or, when removed, have been transferred to other districts where they continued their misconduct.

H. E. Shun, is 48 years of age determined and aggres-

give in character, a terror to all officials who failed to do their duty or who ^{are} ~~is~~ guilty of "squeezing, and a strong advocate of "Western" civilizing methods of education. He is a native of Kwang Sai, a province that has produced some of China's most able characters. His stay of five months as Provincial Treasurer here first brought him into prominence. That was seven years ago. He instituted a number of reforms, among them a department specially designed to deal with questions concerning foreigners. These made him persona non grata with H. E. Tam who was then Viceroy. They had a stormy interview and Tam reported him to the Throne as "a conceited, headstrong and illtempered man, too young to hold an office of such importance, although of unquestioned ability." The Peking Government did not rebuke Sham but moved ~~him~~ ^{made} to Kiang Su, where he was Provincial Treasurer. There he introduced new and better methods of administering his department. His patriotism and honesty became manifest and the authorities at Peking knew that it was to their advantage to give him positions of importance, and he was made Governor of Shensi. During 1900, when so many outrages were committed in the adjoining province of Shansi, he took every possible measure to protect lives and property within his jurisdiction, his position being a most difficult one. During the prevalence of famine in his province he telegraphed to Kwangtung for contributions and there was a ready and liberal response. From the governorship of Shensi he was transferred to that of Shansi. Many cases concerning Christians were pending and the indemnities remained to be paid. All these matters he quickly disposed of, dealing with all vigorously and justly. The latter part of last year he was made Viceroy of Szchuen. His wise and vigorous government has prevented serious outbreaks there. Everywhere he is known as the friend of the oppressed and the enemy of the oppressor. Hence it is not surprising that his coming to the Two Kwangs is on the one hand, hailed with delight by the multitudes, and on the

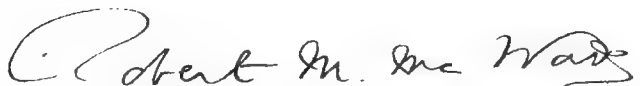
other hand that it has caused consternation among shady officials. I hope that he may be allowed to remain here long enough to complete many necessary reforms which I believe he will institute, and that he may be able to carry through others that have already been started. While friendly to reform and a believer in the introduction of western methods, he is sincerely and intensely patriotic. His coming is more than the moving of a pawn in the game of chess that is being played in this section. It is very unusual for a Chinese official to be sent to govern the province of which he is a native, and so it is the more apparent that the Government realizes that Sham is the man for the place.

H. E. Tak Sou, ^{Governor of Kwangtung,} has been made Viceroy of Kiang Su. H.E. Lee Hing Yui has been promoted Viceroy of Fukien and Chekiang. He is 74 years of age. Cheung Yang Chun, who about 6 years ago was Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung, has been appointed Governor of Kwangtung. These changes are all I am satisfied for the better, so far as ~~the~~ native and foreign interests generally are concerned.

Governor Wong Chin Chun of Kwangsi still retains his position, I am sorry to say, but it is within the probability ^{ies} that a better and a wiser man will be appointed within the coming three months.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



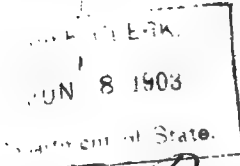
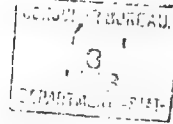
U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

File.

No. 262,

Consulate-General of the United States,



Canton, China, April 22, 1903.

Mr. *Robert W. Melvade,*

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Jamie ui Kwang Si

*Act'd by [signature]
& to Mr. H. H. [signature]
June 9, 1903.*

Abstract of Contents.

*reporting action taken & enclosing
copy of an appeal.*

No. ~~262~~ 262.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 22nd, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 14, dated April 7th. 1903, concerning the Famine in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:-

On April 17th. 1903, Rev. Isaac L. Hesse, Chairman and Treasurer, of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, called on me to report his personal experiences in the famine stricken district of Kwai Ping. His mission is located at Wuchow, but the entire Province of Kwangsi is under his jurisdiction. Kwai Ping lies about 150 miles to the West of Wuchow, on the West River, and is about midway between Wuchow and Nanning. "Thousands of peasants," he reported, "were dying of starvation" and "very many thousands" --- he could not estimate the figures any better than that --- "of men, women, and children had been sold to slavery, the females to lives of prostitution and the males sold for employment in the Straits' Settlements and elsewhere." He handed me the enclosed typewritten statement of typical scenes which came under his observation. ~~Statement enclosed marked A.~~ I again made a large contribution for the purchase of rice for which he thanked me heartily, telling me, at the same time, of the appreciation in which he and his fellow-missionary^{ies} held me and my efforts to help them.

Whilst we were conferring, a strong appeal for help arrived from the Rev. J. E. Fee, of the American Christian Missionary Alliance Mission, I thereupon addressed the enclosed cir

cular appeal, marked "B" to the foreign residents of Shameen, irrespective of creed or nationality. The appeal is being liberally responded to, amongst the readiest of the responses being the gallant "Jackies" of the U. S. S. Monterey and of the U. S. S. Callao.

I strongly advised Mr. Hesse to visit the British Colony of HongKong for the purpose of placing the situation before Governor Blake and the Bishop of Victoria, with the view of a public meeting being held and contributions asked to relieve the starving and suffering natives. He thanked me for my advice and promptly acted upon it. As a result H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake, Governor of HongKong, has formally called a public meeting. At a meeting of the Legislative Council H. E. ^{Blake} stated that " he had investigated the reports of the great distress in the province of Kwangsai and had ascertained that they were correct and that the famine was very pitiable. He had therefore decided to call a public meeting to be held tomorrow, April 23rd. 1903," I trust that his efforts will succeed in securing such a sum as, coupled with that which I am now raising, will help to tide the unfortunate natives over until the rice crops ^{materialize} in August.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General.

A.

Heart-rending Scenes in the Famine-stricken District, at Kwai Ping, in Kwong Si Province, which have come under my own observation.

An old woman, over 80 years of age, found dead on the City wall, with a bowl of rice by her side. She was so reduced for want of food that she had evidently died while in the act of eating. Men have fallen over and died while waiting for their turn to receive tickets.

Babies, mere skeletons, are left by the wayside, by their mothers who have nothing wherewith to feed them, and cannot bear to see them suffer. Mothers sell their children in order to get rice. Many of these innocent creatures are thus sold into a life of sin and shame.

A most painful scene occurred on one of the Launches where mother and daughter met incidentally after being sold and separated for three weeks. They flew into each others embrace and wept for joy, but it was soon changed into tears of sorrow and shriek of pain and grief, because the man who had bought the girl ruthlessly tore her away from her mother's arms.

Men who have fields and houses have no food to give to their families and do not want to sell their children, have come before the missionaries and prostrated themselves upon the ground, pleading with them that they would take their grown sons as servants without wages, only to give food to eat during this famine period.

A baby was found by the wayside whose pitiful cries arrested the attention of some passer by. It was in a starving condition. A woman came along who offered to care for the baby, if we would give her 20¢; this we did, and also promised to give her a daily portion of rice if she continued to bring the baby with her as a proof of her faithfulness in caring for the child. The following day she returned and told us very frankly, that she could not do it as she had two small boys of her own to support. She

feared that if she kept the baby, she would not be able to find food enough for so many. She said that ten of their family had already been sold but she was not willing to part with her two boys. After she had told her story, she handed us back 10¢. The missionary then made this proposition to her, that she leave her oldest boy, six years old with him in his school where he would be fed provided she kept the baby. He also promised to give her a daily portion of rice to help her. She gladly agreed to this proposition.

Another said case was that of a girl sold into slavery. Before leaving Kong How, I was startled by the wild shrieks of a child who was frantic with fear. She awoke in the morning and found herself alone in the midst of men, all strangers, in the cabin of a launch. She attempted to escape through the window, but was forced back, and kindly entreated to be quiet. I tried to make friends with her, and bought ~~for~~ her some cakes, and gave her some rice to eat. She was shy at first, but I soon won her confidence. When we reached Wuchow, on seeing that I was about to leave the launch, she begged me to take her with me. This, of course, I could not do.

These cases could be multiplied by those who are continually on the spot, but enough has been written to show the condition of things and to call out our deepest sympathies.

(Isaac L. Hess, Wuchow, China.)

B.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

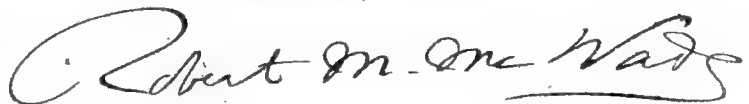
Canton, China, April 17th. 1903.

Honoured Sir:

The distress consequent upon the famine in Kwang Si has reached such alarming proportions in some of its most populous districts that thousands are dying of starvation. Mothers, Wives, and Children are sold for small sums and many I regret to say, have been brought into this province to a life of shame. From letters which I have received from Missionaries in the field, and from the Rev. Isaac L. Hess who has just come from that stricken locality I am led to believe that the famine is increasing and that until the gathering of the Rice Crop in August the people can do nothing for themselves. All contributions are turned into rice and given regularly to the starving by the Missionaries so that no doubt can be entertained of your charity reaching deserving objects. Charity knows no race, no sect, no religion. I appeal for your generous help and will gladly forward all contributions to the Missionaries on the spot who will later on, present a detailed account of their expenditure, with proper vouchers attached.

I am, Honoured Sir,

Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul General.

File

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. ~~263~~ 263

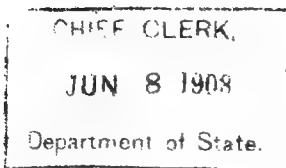


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 22, 1903.

Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

Abstract of Contents.

re investigation made, etc.

No. ~~21~~ 263.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 22nd, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the afternoon of Good Friday, April 10th, 1903, a powder magazine located in the foothills of the White Cloud Mountain about 5 miles from Kuk Fao, a mile and a half from the Chinese Mint and upwards of a mile from the Leper Village, in the outskirts of Canton, was blown up by the explosion of several hundred casks of Giant powder.

A personal investigation, within a short time after the explosion, the sound of which was plainly heard in the U. S. Consulate at Shameen, 10 miles away, showed one large excavation in the ground ranging from 15 to 20 feet in depth and about 75 feet in circumference --- the site of the main store room. No vestige of building or other material, other than the bare earth could be seen. All about, the buildings and store rooms were shattered and, for the most part, levelled to the ground. The Church built through the exertions of the Rev. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, within the compound of the Leper Settlement, was in ruins, as were also many of the houses in the near by villages. About 100 yards from the main store room of the magazine was a smaller one which was unroofed and which contained over 200 kegs of powder, some of the kegs with their tops knocked off. Strange to say only four of the guards were killed, and between fifty and sixty soldiers and others more or less seriously injured. Some of the injured parties received their wounds

whilst engaged in ancestral worship, at the tombs of their ancestors about 200 yards from the magazine. Three "Camps," each comprising 500 soldiers, were located near the north-east corner of the city walls, and large numbers of these soldiers were early on the scene helping in the work of rescue and to extinguish the blaze caused by the explosion. Dr. John M. Swan of the Canton Hospital was amongst the first arrivals and, chiefly through his efforts, the lives of seventeen severely wounded men were saved.

The cause of the explosion has, after investigation, been found to be due to the criminal carelessness of the Wei Yuen in charge, who used the central part of the magazine for a kitchen, wherein he cooked his food, and frequently smoked. A powder magazine was blown up at this place nine years ago, over 100 lives being then lost.

As numerous rumors were afloat, to the effect that the explosion had been caused by the Triads or Reformers, I ^{am satisfied} ~~assisted~~ that the cause was, as I have stated, the Wei Yuen's carelessness.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

No. ~~22~~ 264,



CONSULAR BUREAU.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 25th, 1903.

Mr. *Robert M. Melwade*

To the Department of State.



Subject:

re Invoices. Also returning invoices Apr 16/14

Abstract of Contents.

*acknowledging receipt of Telegram
& transmitting under separate
cover Original Invoices.*

No. ~~22~~ 264

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 25th, 1903.

Honorable

Herbert H. D. Peirce

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have just received the following cabled instructions

American Consul

Canton.

Forward immediately originals all invoices
authenticated your office during June July August
nineteen one.

Peirce.

In obedience to the foregoing I forward at once, under
separate cover, the desired Original and authenticated Invoices
issued by me during June, July, and August 1901.

All official and other documents connected with the
business of this office are kept in such systematic order that
no time is ever lost in complying with instructions for their
immediate production. I think I am safe in saying that very few
Consulates in the Empire of China or elsewhere have their busi-
ness as promptly or as methodically conducted as the U. S. Con-
sulate General of Canton.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mac Waddell

U. S. Consul General.

ell
off
DEPT OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

9:14 AM 1903

CO. GY. KC. Government 31
OFFICE

From Canton,

RECEIVED
State,

Washington.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

APR 08 1903

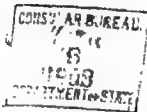
11:55 p.m.
Received April 29, 1903 M.

copied to
may
4/30/03

American engineers attacked by anti-foreign mobs at Yuan-Tan,
North-River, 140 miles from Canton. My request, Lieutenant Anderson,
CALLAO, proceeded immediately to their rescue. Have notified officials.
Details later.

McWade.

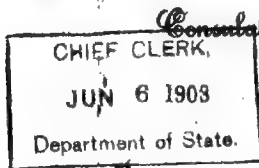
Confirmed may 1/03



No. ~~265~~

CONSULAR BUREAU

BUREAU OF
FOREIGN COMMERCE.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, April 24, 1903.

Mr. *Robert M. McWade.*

To the Department of State.

File

Subject:

Trade inquiries.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing replies to trade inquiries.

Forwarded 8/9/03.

No. ~~21~~ 265

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China April 29th , 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, my despatches to Messrs. Arthur Bird and Alfred S. Holmes, The Keystone Watch Case Co., The Tonopah Brokerage Co., Carl Grubnau, and Sister Benedicta, and to ask you to forward said despatches through the usual channel.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



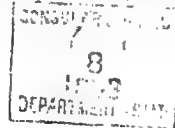
U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

CHIEF CLERK,

JUN 8 1903

Department of State.



File.

No. ~~247~~ 266,

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China,

April 30th 1903.

Mr. *Robert M. McVade,*

To the Department of State

Subject:

re Free at Fa Si,

*Added by form &
to diary June 9, 1903.
Navy*



Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing copy of a report from
Lt. E. D. Anderson, of the U. S. S.
"Callao."*

No. ~~24~~ 266.

Consulate General of the United States,

Canton, China; April 30th 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Looney,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

About 7 O'clock on Wednesday night, April 29, 1900, fire broke out in a closely built up portion of Fa Si, a large town situated on the banks of the Pearl River, about two miles from Canton and lying almost directly opposite the eastern end of the island of Shamun. It gained rapid headway through the inflammable materials of which Chinese houses are constructed, and the close manner in which they are huddled together. The narrowness of the streets, which are rarely over four feet in width, also helped the spread of the flames. In a short time almost half of the town was on fire and the town itself would have been utterly destroyed but for the heroic work of Lieutenant S. A. Anderson, Ensign J. W. Sterling, and the gallant crew,

crew of the U.S.S. 'Callao'. They were also the means of saving many human lives. I regret to say that despite their efforts upwards of twenty people, old women, and men, were burned alive and one hundred and fifty houses destroyed. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieutenant Anderson; Eugene Stebbins, and their gallant sailors. It gives me great pleasure again to bring Lieutenant Anderson's services to the attention of the Department. I requested him to prepare a report of the occurrence and of his participation therein, and it is herewith enclosed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Capt.

U. S. S. "Dallas",

Canton, China, April 29, 08.

Sir:

1. In accordance with your request for a written report regarding the matter, I have the honor to report that, when the fire broke out across the river from Canton, within two to three minutes all the boats of this vessel left for the scene of the fire.
2. On our arrival we found that the fire was rapidly spreading and the Chinese firemen seemed to be at their wits end and some working without any judgment.
3. The entire control of the work of preventing the spread of the fire was taken in charge by the crew of this vessel under the direction of the officers.
4. The streams of water were directed by our men who went into the burning buildings for that purpose, houses were demolished and hand grenades supplied from the "Dallas" used with much effect.
5. The scene of the fire was only left after all danger of further spread was over.
6. The "Dallas's" crew were the only Europeans that assisted in any way towards extinguishing this fire,

this fire, which if not arrested in time would
have been very serious.

Very respectfully,
E. A. Anderson,
Lieutenant, U. S. N. Commanding.

The United States Consul General,
Canton, China.

See 262
WLO

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Postal. 1GB. JO. FD. 9 U. S. G.

May 1/03
From CANTON.

SecState,
Washington.

All engineers arrived safe; details later.

Confirmed May 4/03

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Consular Bureau
MAY 1 1903

Mc Wade.

Received 3:33 a.m.,
May 1st, 1903.

CONSULAR BUREAU

MAY 2 1903

Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 9 16 AM 1903

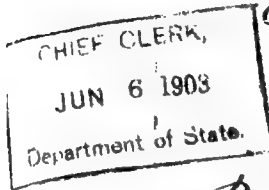
CLERK'S OFFICE

RECEIVED



Deciphered by

No. ~~25~~ 267



Consulate-General of the United States,



Canton, China, May 2nd 1903.

Mrs. *Robert M. McWade*
To the Department of State.

Subject:

*As per by former
June 10, 1903.*

Murderous attacks on American Engineers.

Abstract of Contents.

*Reporting the occurrence and
enclosing copies of communications
received, &c. &c.*

CONSULAR BUREAU,
ACKNOWLEDGE,
FILE.

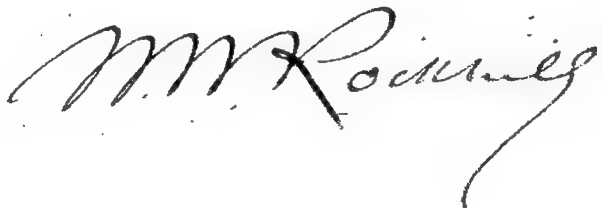
Mr. McWade's No. 267.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
MEMORANDUM

My dear Peirce:

This is a most thrilling narrative of what fortunately turned out to be nothing very serious. I note in it that all the property belonging to the Railway Construction Party was saved, and that, according to Lieut. Anderson, "the parties concerned are earnestly desirous of leaving the settlement of the affair to Chinese officials to prevent further irritation." On the other hand, it is pleasing to note that the elders of the village of Yuan Tan, where the trouble occurred, did all in their power to protect the surveying party and finally were successful in getting them away without injury to persons or loss of property. I wonder what size despatch McWade would write if something really serious should occur.

June 9, 1903.



No. ~~25~~ 267.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 2nd , 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Shortly after 10 O'clock on the night of April 29th. 1903, Mr. Justin Burns, First Assistant Engineer of the American China Development Company, reported to me that anti-foreign mobs had attacked the American and Japanese Engineers of the American Railway at Yuan Tan on the North River, that he had barely escaped from there with his life, that he feared several of the Engineers had been murdered, that anti-foreign Proclamations had been posted on the Temples and on the walls of houses at Yuan Tan inflaming the minds of the people and inciting them to kill the American Engineers, that the Engineering and Surveying instruments and supplies of the Engineers amounting in value to upwards of \$17,000 had been stolen or destroyed, and that amongst the mobs attacking two parties of the Engineers, he had seen and recognised Chinese Military Officials and soldiers. I immediately communicated with Their Excellencies Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, Li Hing Yiu, Governor of Kwangtung, Shao, the Tartar General, and Sheun the Prefect, informing them of the alarming intelligence brought by Mr. Burns and notifying them of the imperative necessity of the immediate despatch to Yuan Tan, of soldiers and light-draught gunboats for the purpose of rescuing our nationals, who were in peril, and of inflicting the severest punishment on all concerned in the murderous attacks. The Vice-

roy and the other high officials whom I have named received my despatches about 11.30 o'clock that night (April 29th. 1903).

Immediately after sending out those despatches by special couriers, I sent a request to Lt. E. A. Anderson of the U.S.S. "Callao" -- the only American gunboat then in these waters -- "to come to the Consulate for prompt consultation on a matter of importance." With his characteristic alacrity Lt. Anderson promptly reached the Consulate. In Mr. Burns' presence, I placed before him that gentleman's startling information. He agreed with me on the urgent and absolute necessity of the "Callao" being despatched to the scene as soon as practicable. I then cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:-

Secstate Washington

American Engineers attacked by anti-foreign mobs at Yuan Tan North River 140 miles from Canton my request Lieutenant Anderson Callao proceeded immediately to their rescue. Have notified officials Details later.

McWade.

For obvious reasons I also cabled the foregoing information to Rear Admiral Evans, at Yokohama, and simultaneously I notified the Hon. Wm. Barclay Parsons at New York, President of the American-Chinese Railway and the Hon. Willis E. Gray at Shanghai, General Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway, of the condition of affairs.

I requested Mr. Burns, to make a brief written statement of the facts and he wrote out and handed me the enclosed short communication marked "A."

Despite the fact that the gates of the City of Canton were closed, which is always the case at night fall, Lt. Anderson succeeded in having all supplies aboard his gunboat and

steam up by 6 o'clock, the following morning, (April 30th. 1903) An hour afterwards I received word from Viceroy Tak Sou that, in compliance with my request, he had ordered a gunboat with a large body of soldiers to steam at once for Yuan Tan. I instructed Mr. Burns to avail himself of Lt. Anderson's courtesy and accompany him on the "Callao". I also advised him to detail his remaining Engineers -- five in number -- who are quartered at Fong Tsun, about two miles from Canton, to accompany the "Callao" on the American Railway Company's steam launch, the "Aloha Nui" and I supplied them with rifles and ammunition for their protection. I also suggested the advisability of utilizing the "Aloha Nui" on account of her exceedingly light draught. The "Callao" draws over seven and a half feet of water, and as the North River is very shallow in some places between Samshui and Tsing Yuen and Yuan Tan, both Lt. Anderson and I felt that she could not go up the river any distance beyond Samshui. That being the case, Lt. Anderson could be able to transfer a landing party and two rapid-firing guns -- Colt's Automatic -- to the "Aloha" and proceed on her almost as far as Yuan Tan, after which his men could then be transferred to small boats and landed at the scene of action.

At 9 o'clock that morning, April 30th. 1903, I made hurried calls on Their Excellencies, Viceroy Tak, Governor Li, Tartar General Shao, and Prefect Sheun -- at their respective Yamens, and discussed the affair with them at some length. They were all evidently shocked and fearful of the murder of the entire party -- Engineers, Assistants Interpreters, and Servants. They assured me that they would do anything within their power to save the men's lives. They also declared with much emphasis that they would behead the ringleaders of the mobs, and would punish severely all the participants in the attack and those implicated in posting the anti-foreign inflammatory proclamations.

I should state here that, on account of his serious illness, I was unable to see the Viceroy, but was seated in a room adjoining the chamber where he lay, and my statements and his were carried to and fro by Mr. Hsueh, his confidential Secretary. At my request, the Viceroy agreed to increase the number of soldiers to be sent to the scene to 250 and detailed Colonel Yang of the Legation Guards and Magistrate Sum (both high Mandarins) to command them, and to make a full and exhaustive investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the attacks and to punish the malefactors with merciless severity. I thanked H. E. Tak Sou warmly for his prompt action and especially for appointing Colonel Yang and Magistrate Sum, both of whom belong to the now somewhat famous "Five O'clock Club of China," of which, by the way, Sir Liang Ching, the present Chinese Minister to the United States, is also a member. Both of them are noted for probity, courage and marked ability.

On my return to the Consulate, after 1 o'clock p.m. I was waited on by Monsieur Alfonse Doire, French Consul at this port, who expressed his profound sorrow over the rumor which, he said, he had just heard of the murder of our people. He offered the services of the "Vigilante", one of the two French gunboats lying off Shameen, and told me that, on account of the light draught of these boats, they could go up the North River to Yuan Tan, and even some distance beyond that town. I cordially thanked him for his courtesy, but declined the proffered service as I felt that Lt. Anderson was fully able to cope with the situation and besides, I did not want any foreign intervention on any pretext. Consul Doire said that he "would send his gunboat anyhow, as it would be his duty to report the case to his Government and he wished to ascertain the facts by his own people."

Senhor Moraes, the Portuguese Consul General also

called and offered his services and sympathies; so also did Mr. Otto Spandow, Consul for Sweden and Norway. Both of them said that they had heard that " the American Engineers had been murdered."

John Holly Roys, a Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy who resigned a year ago to accept a position in the American-China Railway, also called and volunteered his services. It was utterly impossible for me to accompany the ⁶rescuing party to Yuan Tan either for investigating or other purposes, because Mr. Russel Colegrove, the U. S. Marshal and Vice Consul at this port, has not yet arrived at Canton and I could not therefore, leave the Consulate and its important business even for a day. I was glad that Mr. Roys offered his services, and I accepted his offer gratefully. I appointed him U. S. Marshal to act only during this emergency, and instructed him to proceed at once to Yuan Tan, to make a thorough investigation and to present a report thereof in detail. Mr. Roys left on the "Vigilante" at 1.30 p.m.

About 4 p.m. April 30th. 1903, I received the enclosed despatch from H. E. Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs marked " B."

Shortly afterwards the enclosed pencilled communication marked " C." addressed to Mr. Burns by Engineer Howe, was handed to me. At the same moment I received the following despatch from Commander Beehler of the U. S. S. "Monterey" :-

McWade Consul General
Canton.

Important repairs are being made in Monterey that will be done May tenth. is Monterey's presence required

Beehler.

I replied promptly as follows:-

Beehler, Monterey

HongKong

Anderson fully able to cope with situation
French, German, Chinese, gunboats have also gone up.

McWade.

About the same time I received the following despatch
from General Manager Gray:-

McWade, Canton.

Thanks Yu antan only sixty miles north
let me have fullest details earliest possible moment
very anxious what action officials take? When did it
occur? When did Callao leave? locate Burns.

Silliw.

During the evening I received the enclosed despatch
from H. E. the Prefect notifying me of the steps taken by him
looking to the rescue of our nationals, etc. Despatch marked
" D. "

At midnight on April 30th. 1903, I received the fol-
lowing communication from Taotai Yang, who is also one of the
Chinese Directors of the American-Chinese Railway, announcing
the safe arrival of the Engineers etc.

Canton, 30th. April 1903.

Dear Mr. McWade,

I am very glad to inform you that
all the Engineers have safely arrived from Tsien
Yuen. I am sure that they have reported to you of
the particulars; so I beg you to instruct the Com-
mander of your gunboat to be back as quickly as possible.

I remain

Yours sincerely

S. Yang.

At 6 o'clock a.m. on May 1st. 1903, I received the following despatch from His Honor Hsueh Yung Nien, the Viceroy's Adviser and Confidential Secretary:-

My Dear Mr. McWade,

I am extremely glad to learn that all the engineers returned here last night in safety. I hope that they had not been frightened.

With best Compliments

Yours very sincerely

Hsueh Yang Nien.

About 9 o'clock that morning I received the enclosed communication from Commander Beehler, of U. S. S. Monterey marked "E."

Simultaneously I received the following telegrams from Rear Admiral Evans and Mr. Burns:-

American Consul

Canton.

Wire full particulars. How near can Callao get scene attack.

Evans.

McWade American Consul

Canton.

Have started back Canton will arrive three o'clock. Callao remains Shamshui today

Burns.

Immediately on the receipt of the foregoing I wired to the Department, to Minister Conger, to President Parsons, and to General Manager Gray as follows:-

Secstate Washington

All Engineers arrived safe.details later.

McWade.

At the same time I cabled to Rear Admiral Evans as follows:-

Rear Admiral Evans.

Yokohama.

All Engineers arrived safe. Details later. Callao remains Samshui. her boats could have reached scene of attack.

McWade.

I also cabled to Commander Beehler as follows:-

Beehler

Monterey

HongKong.

All Engineers arrived safe.

Callao remains Samshui.

McWade.

About 1.30 p.m. on May 1st. 1903, Mr. Roys, Acting U. S. Marshal pro tempore, arrived at Canton and confirmed Mr. Burns' telegram noting the safety of Engineers Howe, Murray, and Kent and of the five Japanese Engineers, of the two petty Mandarins accompanying them, and of the Chinese Interpreters and their coolies -- I instructed him to present his report in writing which was subsequently done -- Report enclosed marked F.

Whilst Mr. Roys was preparing his report Mr. Burns arrived and was followed later by G. F. Kent, J. D. Murray, and H. F. Howe, from whom I heard the story of their narrow escape from a cruel death. I told Mr. Burns that I would like to have,

through him, written reports of the entire matter from Messrs. Kent, Murray, and Howe. It was evident that they were too much exhausted through their trying experiences to prepare a report at once, so I suggested that they go to their quarters and take a much needed rest, after which they could prepare their written statements. I then telegraphed as follows to Lt. Anderson:-

Captain Anderson

Callao

at Samshui.

Please return immediately for
conference.

McWade.

This morning May 2nd. 1903, Mr. Burns handed the enclosed reports to me. They are marked G. H. I. & J.

About 4 o'clock, this afternoon, Lt. Anderson arrived at Canton and with his customary promptitude presented me the enclosed report, marked K.

It is due to Rear Admiral Evans that I should again note the fact of his wisdom and courtesy in selecting Lt. Anderson for service in these waters. The latter is, assuredly, one of the ablest and best officers of our navy and I always feel certain that our nationals and their interests are amply safeguarded whilst he is here.

The anti-foreign feeling at Fatshan, Tsing Yuen, Yuan Tuan and Chiang Kou has become rather apparent of late. It is intensified at those points by a few bad men, who, for wicked purposes, have spread the false report that the foreigners are building railways throughout China for the purpose of overrunning and seizing the Empire with their troops. The officials, high and low, both Civil and Military, are, with exceedingly few exceptions, strongly favorable to the construction of the railway

and so also are the gentries, almost all the *literati*, and the elders of every village along its route. The Hon. Willis E. Gray, the General Manager of the Railway, is one of the best men that could be selected for such a position, for he combines rare executive and professional ability with a resourceful tact that enables him to overcome many obstacles, that to others would appear unsurmountable. His knowledge of the Chinese character and ways is undoubted; and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that he will complete the construction of the railroad from Canton to Hankow, and its numerous branches, within a comparatively short period. The progress of the work from Canton to Fatshan and from Fatshan to Samshui has been wonderful, and is the subject of frequent remark amongst foreigners who are acquainted with Chinese dilatoriness and procrastination. To ensure the continuation of that progress ample protection must be given at all times and at all points to the American and Japanese Engineers, and their Assistants, as well as to the coolies who are employed upon the work.

H. E. Tak Sou, and Generals Cheang and Lee have invariably and with cheerful alacrity detailed as many soldiers for the protection of our nationals as I have requested or as have been requested by General Manager Gray or any of his responsible assistants. But these "braves" are, as a rule, far from soldierly, either in their bearing or in their courage. Their cowardice at Yuan Tan corroborates what I say. I will recommend therefore, to Mr. Gray the formation of a company of at least 100 selected natives, drilled by one of our own people and commanded by able and brave native officers. Our American Engineers and their assistants should also be properly armed, so as to be prepared for any emergency. Their arms need not be carried for show, but ready always for use at a pinch.

It would be unreasonable to condemn the ignorant, semi-civilized natives solely for their antipathy to the construction

of the railroad, because there have been frequent occasions at home, in the United States, and indeed, in other equally civilized countries, where attempts have been made to interfere with or to stop such work; and those attempts have, now and then, been accompanied with violence. For the attempted murder of our Engineers, for the incitement to kill "the foreign devils," for the inflammatory anti-foreign proclamations there can, however, be no excuse -- and the officials do not in any way try to palliate those crimes. The malefactors will undoubtedly suffer punishment, each according to the degree of his offence. In the meanwhile the work of surveying and constructing the railroad and its branches must go on un-interruptedly, must be prosecuted vigorously.

Mr. Roys has resigned his temporary appointment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

Postscriptum:

I send by this mail a Map of the route etc. of the Canton-Hankow Railroad and have marked-in red -the circuitous route^{over} which the U. S. S. "Callao" had to sail from Canton to Samshui. I have also noted the "air line distances" of the towns from Canton to Yuan Tan. We ought to have here at least three smaller gunboats than the "Callao," the draught of which should not exceed four feet.

Robert M. McWade

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton April 30th, 1903.

To the Hon. Robert MacWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Sir:-

Everything points to Locating Engineer H. F. Howe being in serious trouble- on the 28th instant I found his house beat at Yuan Tan in possession of a mob, and found floating in the river some of his surveying instruments- armed bodies of natives were moving against him in his position on a temple back of the town, and anti foreign placards were posted in the town.

Very respectfully,

Signed Justice Burns.

First Assistant Engineer.

B

From H.E. Tak to the Hon. McWade U.S. Consul-General.

Your Honor:-

I have read your despatch with the alarming news that antiforeign mobs have attacked the Engineers of the American Railway at Yuan Tan, on the North River, that it is feared several of these Engineers have been murdered, that their surveying instruments, maps and important documents have been destroyed, that anti foreign proclamations have been issued inciting the people at Yuan Tan, to murder the American Engineers, that Chinese Military Official and soldiers bearing arms have attacked the Engineers, and that you have already requested Lt. Anderson of the U.S.S. "Callao" to proceed at once with his gunboat to the rescue of these American Engineers.

I found that I have already given repeated and strict orders to the local officials to give ample protection to the Railway Engineers who are proceeding to the North River for the surveying of Railroads, and it is quite unlawful indeed for the bad character to incite the people to create such disturbance, I do not see how the Military officials and soldiers could have assisted the bad characters to prosecute the Engineers as alleged and I have now appointed Magistrate Shen and Colonel Yang to proceed at once to Ching Yuen District with gunboat and soldiers to the rescue of the Engineers to find out the truth of the affairs and to settle it satisfactorily with the District Magistrate.

In conclusion I must request your Honor not to despatch any gunboat there yet, as it is most important to keep the people from feeling terror and suspicion.

4th day 4th moon 29 yr

c

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

April 28, 1903.

Mr. Burns:

We have been driven out of Yuan Tan by the country people. The transit party was attacked and fired upon and pursued to camp and the house was surrounded. The people of Yuan Tan did not take any part in the attack and the older men prevented an attack on the house by guaranteeing we would leave before morning. Our soldiers were outnumbered fifteen to one. I intend to go to ~~Yuan Tan~~ Tsing Yuen tonight and will stay there until Friday morning before going to Canton to give you a chance to overtake us. There is no other place we can go to as all the small towns are being roused up against us. It is too large an affair for the Magistrate to settle, the Viceroy will have to attend it.

Signed Howe.

D.

From Prefect Shen to the Hon. McWade U.S. Consul General.

Your Honor,

As you personally informed me today that the Engineers of the American Railway at "Yuan Tan" in the Ching Un District have been attacked and that both the Engineers and their houseboat are missing. I have immediately appointed an able officer named Yiu Ko Lum to proceed there at once with his men to trace their whereabouts, and at the same time I am preparing money to offer rewards, and as I promised to save them and to bring them back to Canton safely. I have also immediately ordered the Ching Un magistrate to inquire into the matter at once, and afterwards I received a report from him during the night saying that on the 26th. day of last month, while the Engineers were sailing on the river of Lui Ho, their boat was upset by a storm, so the natives of that vicinity availed themselves in diving for their things, and at present, Engineers Howe and Murray together with the Deputy Chan are safely living at "Yuan Tan" market-town. The said magistrate have personally called on them and inquired of the things that were lost. He has now compelled the Gentries and Elders there to recover same and to hand over the Criminals.

Upon this, I have again replied to the said magistrate instructing him to take immediate steps for the recovery of those things and to arrest the Criminals and also to have the Engineers amply protected. When I return your visit I will have a personal conference with you.

4th. day 4th. moon 29th year @ 10p.m.

E

U. S. S. "MONTEREY" 2d Rate.

Hong Kong, China.

April 30th, 1903.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm the following telegram sent you this date:-

"McWade Consul General Canton. Important repairs are being made in Monterey that will be done May tenth. Is Monterey's presence required. Beehler".

Also that I received the following telegram from Lt-Anderson:

"Beehler Monterey Hong Kong. By request of Consul General have proceeded to Yuan Tan in North river to rescue party American Engineers threatened by Antiforeign mobs Antiforeign proclamation issued". Anderson."

please give such particulars as you can about the latter. Upon receipt of Lt-Anderson's telegram, I ordered Dock Company to go ahead and work day and night to finish as soon as possible, but will leave before they finish if necessary.

Very faithfully,

Signed William H. Beehler.

Commander U.S.Navy.

Commanding.

Honorable R. M. McWade.

U.S.Consul General,

Canton.

F
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

Canton, China, May 1, 1903.

Hon. Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul General.

Canton, China.

Sir:-

Obedient to your instructions of yesterday's date to investigate a certain attack made by Chinese natives on American and Japanese Engineers of the American China Development Company, I proceeded on the French gunboat "Vigilante" up to within four miles of Sanshui, when I sighted the American launch "Alhea Nui" and transferred to her, arriving at Sanshui at 8.45 p.m. The following Gunboats were anchored in the harbor. British gunboat "Sandpiper", French gunboat "Vigilante" and German Gunboat "Schamien". The U.S.S. Callao arrived at 9.45 p.m. and I at once repaired on board to consult with the Commanding officer Lieutenant Andersen U.S.N. and Mr. Justice Burns of their American China Development Company. It was found that the U.S.S. Callao was of too great a draft to attempt the navigation of the North River to Sing Yuen so arrangements were at once made to charter two launches to leave at daylight in company with the A.C.D.Co's launch and proceed to Sing Yuen, and confer with the Magistrate at that place. Captain Andersen U.S.N. having designated and in readiness a landing force with full equipments to go on these launches, and land, if necessary.

The Commanding officer of H.M.S. "Sandpiper" came on board the "Callao" and courteously offered the services of his ship to assist in any way desirable.

Late in the evening about 11.00 p.m. it was learned from one of the crew of the "Sandpiper" that a launch had passed bound for Canton towing a houseboat flying the American and Chinese flags, about 9 a.m. and upon interrogation he described three men whose

appearances tallied with Messrs Howe, Murray and Kent, the three Americans Engineers supposed to be in jeopardy. This convinced us that the above men were safe and had proceeded to Canton.

At 6 a.m. of May 1st Mr. Burns went with the launch to the Telegraph station at Samshui, and there received a message from Mr. Howe announcing the safe arrival of the party in Canton. At 8 a.m. then knowing of the safe arrival of the party I returned on the launch to consult with you and await further instructions - reaching Canton at 12.45 p.m. The "Callao" remaining at Samshui for further advices from you.

Great credit is due to Lieut. Anderson U.S.N. commanding officer of the U.S.S. "Callao" for his prompt and resourceful co-operation, and especially his fearless navigation of the tortuous channels of the approach to Samshui, which did not prevent or delay him in reaching that meeting point, even though it was necessary to steam several hours after darkness had set in, in a river replet in shifting bars craft and raft infested.

I beg also to call your attention to the courtesy of the commanding officer of the French Gunboat "Vigilante" and that of the Commanding officer of the British Gunboat "Sandpiper" which think, merits your official approbation.

I have the honor to be, Sir ,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

(SD) John. H. Reynolds.

U.S. Marshall pro tempore.

G

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton May 2nd, 1903.

To the

Hon. Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul General.

Canton.

Dear Sir:-

I herewith transmit to you reports of the attack on the engineering party at Yuan Tan, Tsing Yuan District, Quang Tung Province.

Respectfully yours

Signed Justice Burns.

Acting 1st Asst. Engr.

H

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton May, 2nd 1903.

Hon. Robert Mc Wade.

U. S. Consul General.

Canton.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of April 28th, while members of my party, Messrs Kent, Kishi and Oida, were making a survey for the Canton-Hankow railway, near Yuan Tam, in Tsing Yuan district Province of Kuang Tung, they were attacked by the armed inhabitants of two small towns, Ha Sun Tong and Sheung Sun Tong and driven back to our camp in Yuan Tam.

The mob numbered at first about one hundred and twenty, but sending messengers to arouse the surrounding towns they increased their number to several hundred, and crossing the river to Yuan Tam, surrounded the Yuan Tam Suntee, where I had my camp

At that time Mr. J. D. Murray, of my party was in his houseboat on the river. This houseboat was flying the America flag, the Chinese Dragon flag, and the Company flag. A steady fire was kept up on this boat from two o'clock until dark, but owing to the width of the river no damage was done. Owing to the flood the river was flowing at an extremely rapid rate and this prevented them from attacking with small boats. A boat containing about ten Canton soldiers attached to my party was with Mr. Murrays boat, but at the first sign of trouble deserted him and did not return until the firing slackened

In the meantime I with Messrs Kent, Kishi, Yamamoto, Oida and Sugane were penned up in our house. The mob now numbering seven or eight hundred armed with guns, pitch forks hees and knives, and with the village warfkags and uniforms were preparing to attack the house.

There is no Chinese official in Yuan Tam, but the old men of the town came to me and promised to attempt to get rid of the mob, further more promised to prevent the young men Yuan Tam from joining them. The mob started twice to rush the house but were restrained by the old men. About five o'clock the old men informed me that they would be unable to keep the mob in check after morning as the mob was constantly increasing in size and would soon gain confidence enough to attack the house. The old men then promised to get us away during the night.

They succeeded in getting us out from our house and to our boats about nine o'clock and we dropped down with the stream and in the morning started for Tsing Yuan the capital of the district

The Tsing Yuan Magistrate to whom I had sent the night before, met us on the way, but as he did not have force enough to protect us we kept on to Tsing Yuan.

The reason for the attack was that the people did not want the railroad in the region and they would not listen to any explanation. During the afternoon the cry was "Kill the foreigners".

While the mob was surrounding the house about twenty Tsing Yuan soldiers were standing outside the house but did not offer to attempt to arrest the ringleaders, or to interfere in any way. There were with me in the house about ten Canton soldiers, who gave evidence of willingness to protect us. I succeeded in removing all our property.

Respectfully yours

(SD) H. F. Howe.

Location Engineer.

A. C. D. Co.

I

Canton May 2nd, 1903.

Hon. Robert Mc.Wade.

U. S. Consul General.

Canton.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 28th of April at about 1.30 p.m. Mr. Kishi, Oida and myself with ten soldiers, two interpreters and ten coolies, were attacked by the inhabitants of Sheung San Tong led by one man, who assaulted Mr. Chun the Chinese Deputy with a large knife in each hand, Mr. Chun escaped by falling down a hill about one hundred and twenty feet high.

The leader I can identify. We were then driven to the river about three quarters of a mile by being shot at. At the river I waited for the rest of the party, which were a little strung out, and part of the mob caught up to us, and when we pushed off they pelted us with rocks and mud and fired several shots at us, but no one was hit.

We then made our camp and were surrounded by a howling mob of five to eight hundred. We made our escape about nine o'clock that night, with the assistance of the elder people of the town of Yuan Tan.

Respectfully yours

Signed G. F. Kent.

J

Canton May 2nd, 1903.

Hon. Robert Mc Wade.

U. S. Consul General.

Canton.

Sir:-

I beg to submit the following report on the trouble which occurred at Yuan Tan, on the 28th of April, at which time I was engaged in drafting for Mr. Howes survey party.

I was stationed in a house boat, anchored near the bank just above the town together with a smaller house boat and a boat said to contain ten Chinese soldiers.

About one o'clock I heard gongs and firing at the opposite bank and from the top of the house boat I could see the parties embarking and a shower of mud and several shots from a mob who broke up and threw in the river the stadia rods &c.

The parties crossed the river and entered the town below me and the mob continued their firing at the house boats which were flying The American, The Dragon and the Company flag and carrying no arms.

At first the shot would not carry across the river but upon the arrival of more people a gun of longer range was used which carried across dropping shots near us but not doing any damage. As the people upon the banks to which I was anchored began to throw mud, &c, I moved the boats a little out nearer the centre of the river and anchored. At this time the soldiers boat took the opportunity to withdraw inland over a flooded paddy field and were only brought back after considerable trouble and delay, when they immediately went to another boat for chew, remaining there till things were comparatively quiet. One remained on the boat all the time being unable to get away. The firing continued more or less

less during the afternoon increasing when I appeared or when another town came up. During the afternoon three boat loads of about forty each crossed to the town and one returned, the latter passing within about ten feet of the Company boat.

The firing ceased as it grew dark and I waited till after nine when Mr. Howe and party came aboard and at four o'clock a.m. we proceeded to Tsing Yuen and from there to Canton next morning.

Respectfully yours.

Signed J. Murray.

Res. Eng.

K

U.S.S. "Callao"

Canton, China.

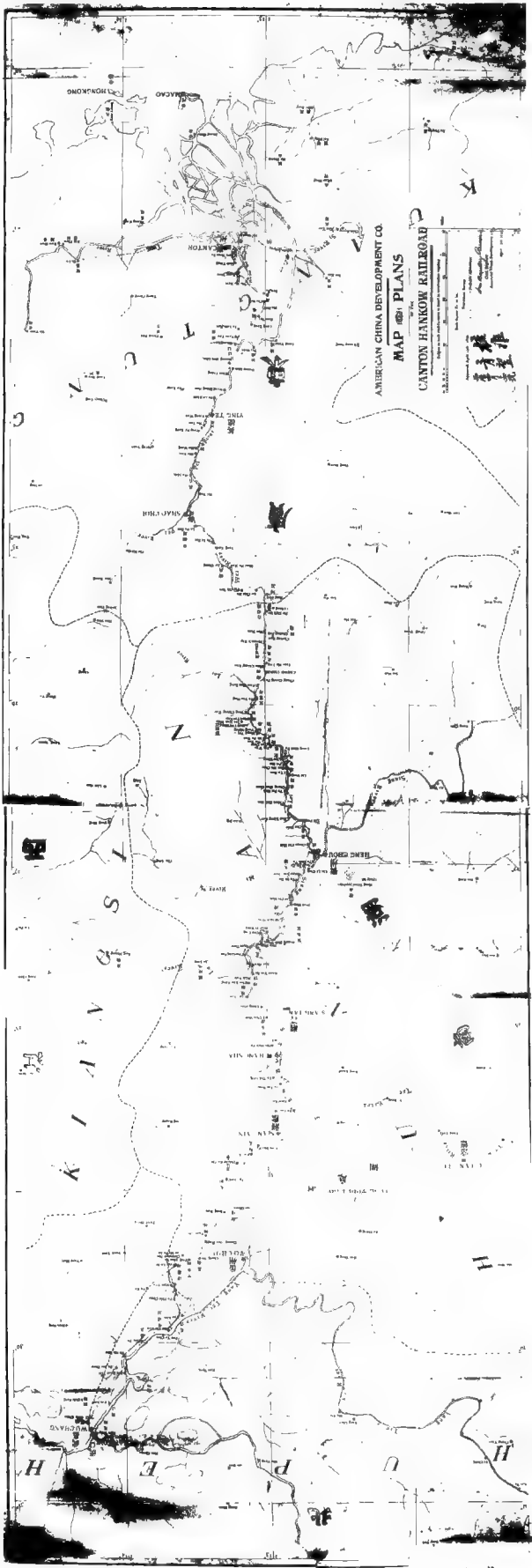
May 2, 1903

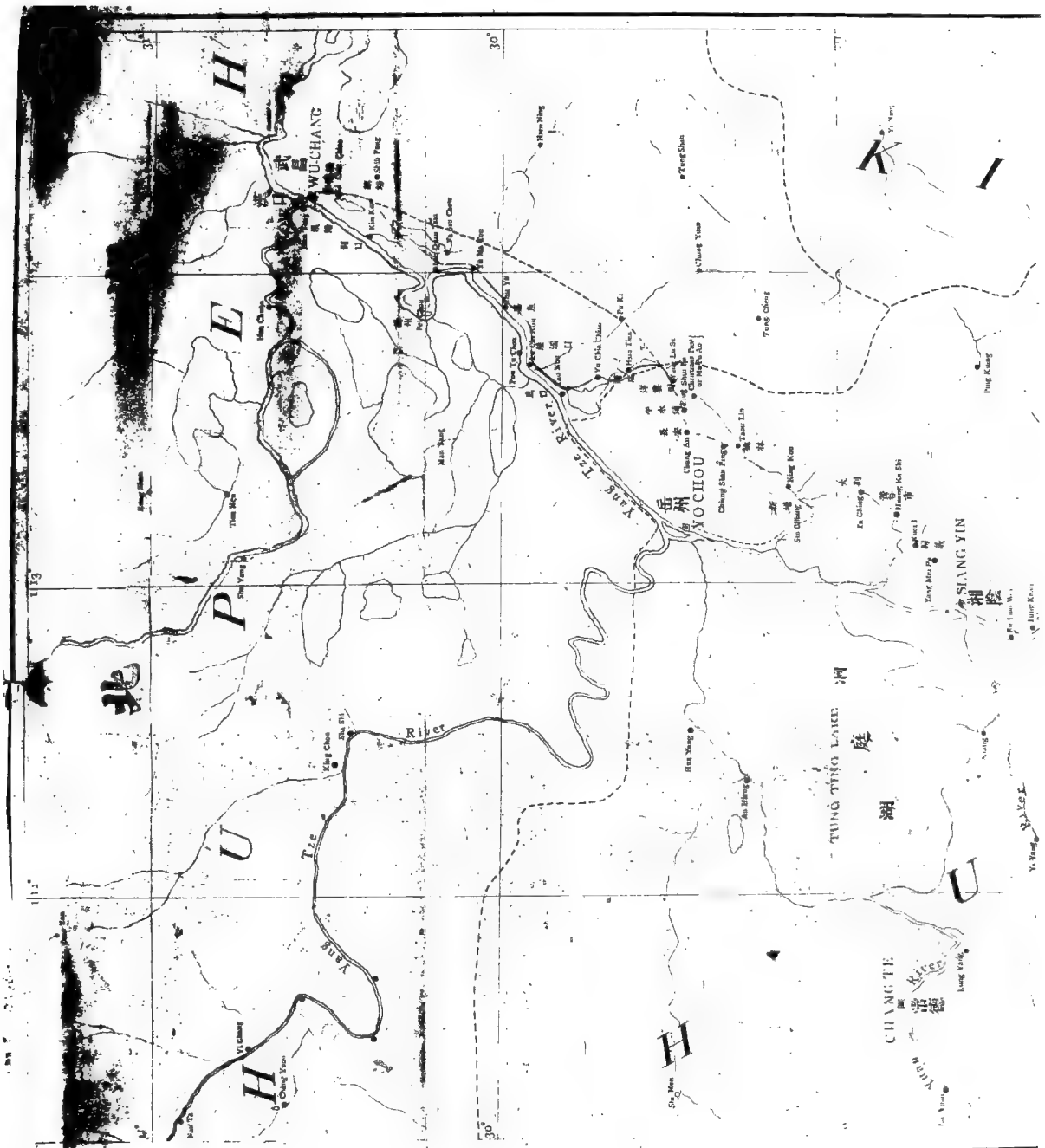
Sir:-

I have to report that about 8.30 p.m. April 29, I received a message from you requesting that I should call at your Consulate. You informed me that Mr. Burns an employee of the American Railroad Co had reported that there was little doubt but that a Chinese mob were besieging a party of Americans who were surveying the line of the American Railroad at a town named Yuan Tan, on the North River, about 80 miles from Samshui and you requested that I should proceed to their rescue. Steam was immediately ordered on the "Callao" and we got under way the following morning, accompanied by Mr. Burns, and proceeded to Samshui. Arrangements were made to proceed up the North River on the Company's launch, as there was not enough water for the "Callao". Preparations were made to land 25 men with 2 Colt Automatic Guns, 9,000 rounds of ammunition and provisions and water for five days. On arrival at Samshui, a telegram was received from you stating that the foreigners in the party had arrived in Canton safely, after having been besieged in a temple for twelve hours and their house-boat being under fire for four hours.

A Chinese gunboat conveying Magistrate Sun and Colonel Yang came alongside the "Callao" and they came on board and stated that by orders of the Viceroy, they were to proceed to the scene of trouble with 200 soldiers and investigate thoroughly and punish the offenders. As our people were saved and it seemed to be the earnest desire of the railroad people to leave the settlement of the affair to the Chinese officials to prevent further irritation, I took no further action, but on receipt of a telegram from you requesting me to return immediately for consultation, I have returned this day.

Very respectfully,
Signed E.A. Anderson.
Lieutenant, U.S. Navy.
Commanding.

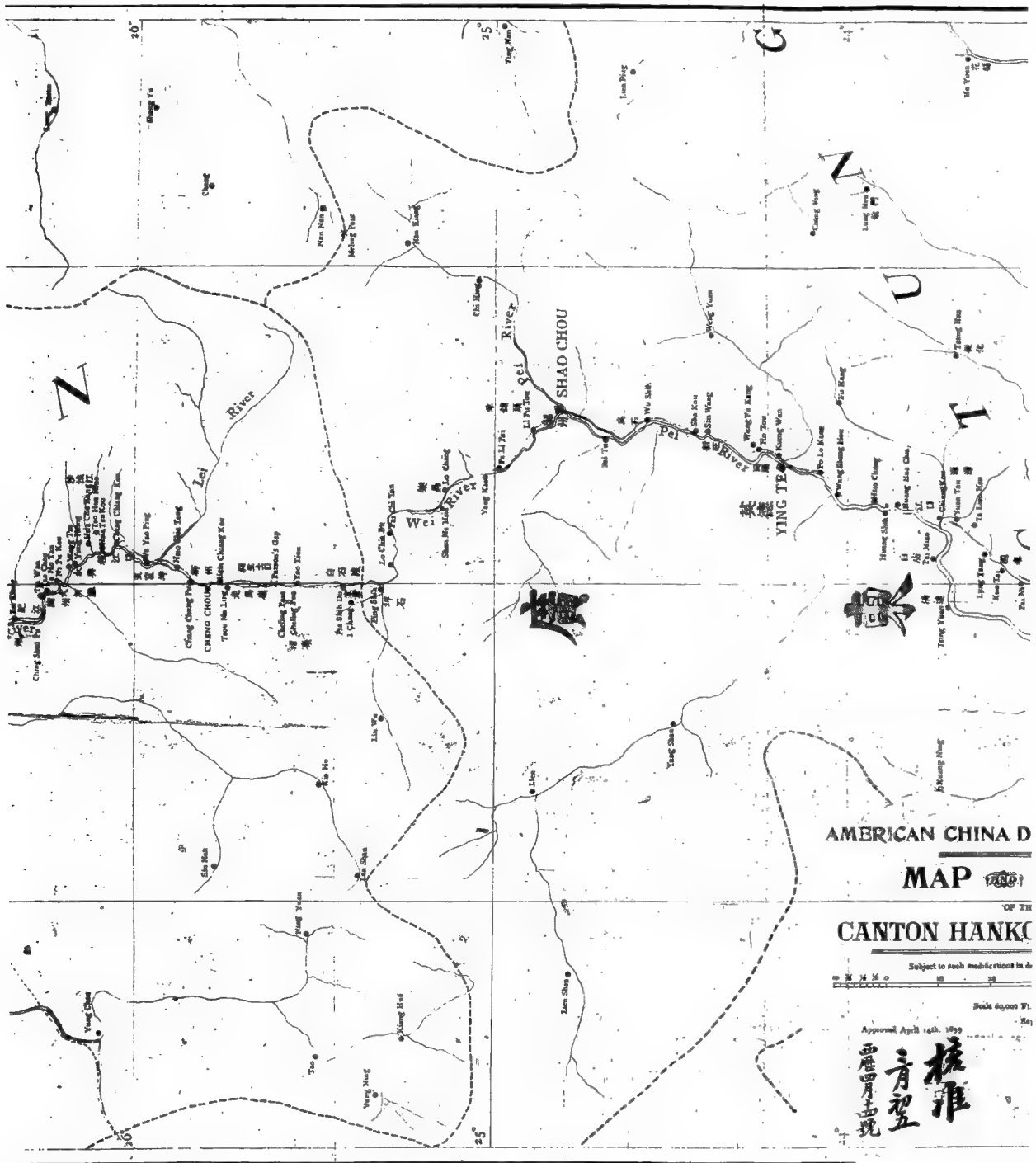




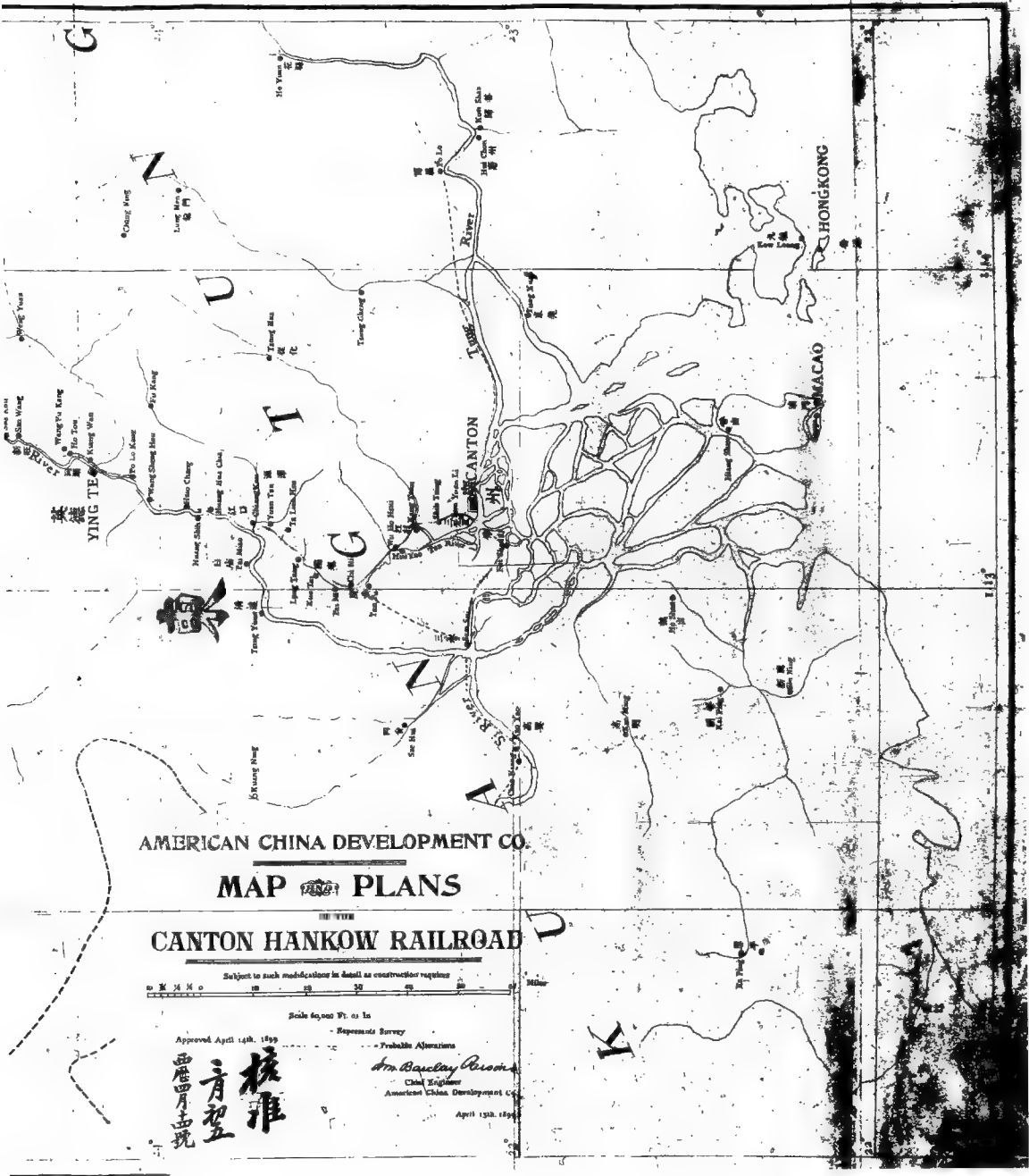
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地图局部(2)



地图局部(3)



地图局部(4)

Memo.

From UNITED STATES CONSULATE, CANTON.

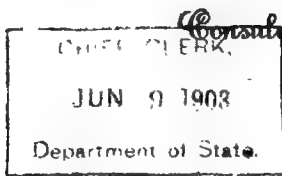
San:

referred to in Despatch
of 25 of Canton, May
2nd 1903.



CONSULAR BUREAU

No. 268



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 8, 1903.

Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

re Official Supplies.

Abstract of Contents.

imposition made by Beason & Co
for undamaged goods.

From U.S. Cons. Agent
June 25 '03

file

No. 265

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 3rd, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In December last during my short stay in Washington an Office Desk and Chair were purchased for me by the Department and were sent to the U. S. Despatch Agent at New York; to be forwarded here. On April 14th. 1903, I received the following brief communication from Messrs. Deacon & Co. the Local Agents at Canton, of the S. S. "Sagami:"

Robert M. McWade, Esq.,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

We beg to advise that 2 crates furniture per S. S. "Sagami" from New York arrived this morning per S. S. Fatshan and delivery is now being taken.

A fire occurred on the voyage and a "General Average" has now to be adjusted; a 10 % deposit on the value of the goods is required, and we would ask you to send a man to inspect the goods, and if not in good condition, to make the necessary declaration in the form which we will supply.

Yours faithfully

Deacon & Co.

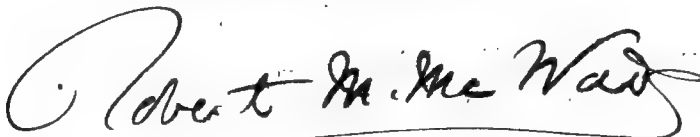
Agents

S. S. "Sagami"

Immediately on receipt of the foregoing I had the contents inspected and found that they contained the Office Desk and Chair, and that they were not damaged either by fire or water. Although as I say they were not damaged by fire or water, Messrs. Deacon & Co. refused to deliver the Desk and Chair unless I paid them \$30 Mex: being 10% contribution for General Average as per Original Receipt enclosed. I protested against this imposition, but was informed that " the shippers had agreed to this condition " which, by the way, is printed on the face of the B/Lading, and was also told that " they are the parties who should prefer a claim on the Company at home." To save further trouble and delay, I paid the \$30 Mex: claimed by Deacon & Co. and the Desk and Chair are now in use at the Consulate General.

I am, Sir,

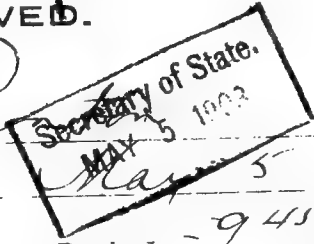
Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.
Recd - Bu of
Acts - John

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



Sec State

Wash

Famine increasing Kwangsi
about hundred fifty thousand
starving

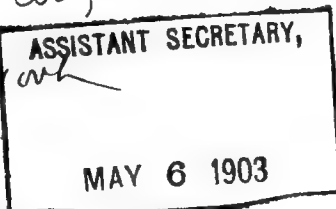
McWade

CONSULAR BUREAU

MAY 6 1903

Department of State

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



From Canton May 6, 1903.

See State

Received 9¹¹ A.M.

Wade

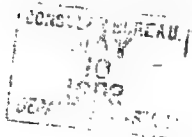
20 May 8/03

Bubonic plague increasing
Canton Honam Shantak

Yongkong Hengshan famine
increasing Kwangsi American
missionary reports body

victim eaten by starving
McWade

CONSULAR BUREAU

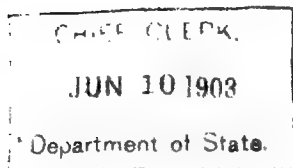


ms. f.
269
No. ~~27~~

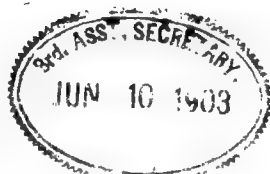
Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 8th 1903.

Mr. Robert C. McWade,



To the Department of State.



File
Subject: *Richm. by form*

re Kwangdi' Rebellion.

ack June 11/03.

Abstract of Contents.

*regarding publication in certain
Chinese papers of French troops
having entered Kwangdi'.*

No. ~~22~~ 269

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 8th , 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On Monday April 27th. 1903, I saw a report in a native newspaper " Yeung Sing Po " published in Canton, and purporting to emanate from Shanghai to the effect that His Excellency Wong Chih Tung, Governor of Kwangsi, had, as a result of a conference with the French Governor of Annam, either invited or agreed to accept the assistance of French troops for the purpose of suppressing lawlessness and wiping out the numerous banditti in Kwangsi. I felt it would be advisable to communicate promptly with His Excellency Te Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, with the view of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the report, before entering a protest or taking any other action. I therefore communicated at once with His Excellency the Viceroy and have the honor to present to you his reply, which reads as follows:-

From H.E. Tak Sou to the Hon. McWade, U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor:

On reading your communication of the 1st. day 4th. moon saying that in accordance with the Canton newspaper, H. E. Wong the Governor of Kwangsi has had a recent conference with the Governor of Annam and invited him to send troops into Kwangsi to help to destroy the robbers. I immediately telegraphed to the Governor of Kwangsi inquiring about the matter and I have

now had a reply from him saying that there was no such a thing, so that what was published in the said newspaper was only a rumour, is untrue, and is unworthy of belief.

Quite a number of baseless and sensational rumors, such as the foregoing, reach me from time to time, and almost all of them originate either in HongKong or Shanghai. I cannot afford, however, to disregard any of them or to dismiss them without investigation --- for obvious reasons.

Several Chinese gentlemen here having received a telegraphic report from Shanghai about a mass meeting of " The United Gentry and merchants of the Two Kwang Provinces residing in Shanghai, held there on the 27th. ult. which denounced Governor Wong " for borrowing French troops and French money " and asked for his removal from office I telegraphed to him, asking for the facts. He has just replied as follows:-

Cablegram from H.E.Wong, the Governor of Kwangsi.

Your telegram received. French troops have never entered into Kwangsi nor have I consulted about it. The publication in the Chinese newspaper also is a rumor, which can make any body laugh.

I learn that it is the intention of the new Viceroy His Excellency Shan Chan Yuen to pass through Kwangsi en route to the Viceregal Yamen in Canton for the sole purpose of making a personal investigation of existing conditions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

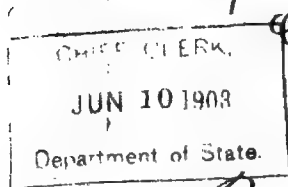
Robert M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General.

ms. file
No. ~~25~~ 270



CONSULAR BUREAU.

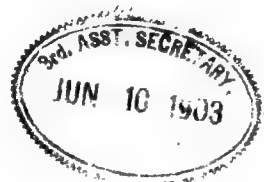


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 8th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Replies to Trade Inquiries, &c.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting replies to Trade
inquiries, &c.

No. ~~28~~ 270

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 8th , 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose my despatches to Messrs. James Arbuckle & Sons, Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co., Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Esq., and Master Eddie Cornish, and to ask you to forward said despatches through the usual channel.

I am, Sir,

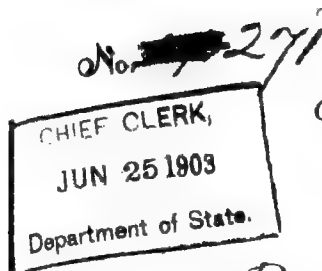
Your obedient servant,

Frank M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General.

Referred to inquirers, 6/17/03.

CONSULAR BUREAU



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 9th, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Treatment of Leprosy.

Abstract of Contents.

requesting that a few copies of Report
may be sent to him if approved by
the Department.

No. ~~271~~ 271

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 9th , 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have just received the following request from the
Hon. O. F. Williams, U. S. Consul General, at Singapore:

Singapore, 20th. April, 1903.

Dear Colleague,

I am petitioned by the Resident General of Selangor F.M.S. to obtain from you a few copies of your report on the subject of the treatment of Lepers by the American physicians Dr. Razlag. I may add that your report has been most favorably noticed by newspapers here and merits attention.

If you forward copies to me I will then answer the Selangor appeal.

With cordial wishes for your success,

I am,

Your obedient servant,

O. F. Williams.

U. S. Consul General.

To

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,

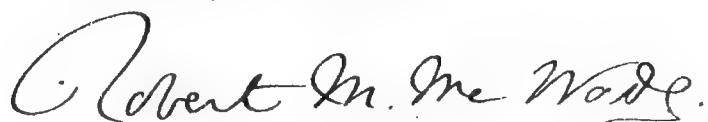
Canton-China.

As I have not received any printed copies of Dr. Razlag's report I am unable to comply with Mr. Williams' request, I have informed him, however, that I would ask the Department to forward them to him. I now respectfully request you to do so, and sincerely hope that they will be productive of beneficial results in the Straits Settlements.

It is greatly to be deplored that scarcity of funds compelled Dr. Razlag to suspend his good work in Canton and its vicinity.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

26

1 P

TELEGRAM RECEIVED



From Canton

May 9, 1903.

Sec State,

Washington

Received

11/09

CHIEF CLERK,

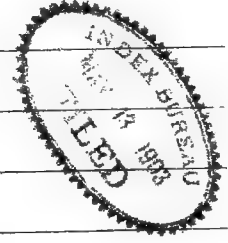
MAY 9 1903

Department of State.

To Louis K. ...
of Christian ...
May 11/03
conf May 12/03

Viceroy requests me wire
heartfelt appreciation Christian
Heralds donors Contributions
five thousand dollars aid
starving Kwangsei Grateful
thanks you more help
urgently needed

McDade



CONSULAR BUREAU



No. 272.

CHIEF CLERK,

JUN 25 1903

Department of State

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 12th 1908.

Mr. Robert C. Woodward,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

State.
L. Deedy.
June 29/03.

Conditions in Two Ways.

Abstract of Contents.

concerning health conditions in
Two Kwangs, &c. &c.

No. 272

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 12th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 12, to the Department, dated March 21st. 1903, concerning health conditions in the Two Kwangs I have the honor to report as follows:

Early on the morning of May 4th. 1903, I received the following report from Dr. Swan, of the Canton Hospital:

Canton, China, May 4th. 1903.

Hon. R. M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,

Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:-

In accordance with my promise that I would inform you in regard to any news of Bubonic Plague occurring in Canton, I have to note that at our out-patient clinic one case has just appeared, and I have had reported to me by a resident Chinese that several cases have appeared within the last two or three days in what is known as the "Nam Kwan" district, viz:- that portion of the City along the river in the eastern suburb of Canton. One of these cases I have investigated and found to be only a case of simple tonsillitis. It is quite probable however, that a few cases may have occurred. There is no one street or locality that reports a number of cases and I am of the belief that if the disease is present it is simply in sporadic

cases here and there. I may note that this is the first reliable information of the presence of Plague which I have been able to obtain this year. To the best of my knowledge and belief Canton has practically been free of Plague this year, and I have not been able to see or learn of a single case of true Asiatic Cholera.

Any reliable information I can obtain in this line I will forward to you.

Very faithfully yours,

John M. Swan, M. D.

During the early part of the day I heard from the Rev. Dr. Beattie and other sure sources that a number of deaths from the plague had occurred in the Eastern and Western suburbs, as well as at Wongsba. I cabled as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger, at Peking:

Secstate Washington,

Bubonic Plague sporadic Canton.

McWade.

On May 6th. Dr. Regina Bigler reported that the plague had carried ^{Mr} within the past week "several tens of natives" at Pak Sha, a village lying midway between Canton and Fatshan. I also learned that at Honam, Shun Tak, Yuen Kong, Heung Shan, ^{and} as well as in Canton it was increasing and had carried off many victims. I cabled to you as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger, at Peking:

Secstate Washington,

Bubonic Plague increasing Canton, Honam, Shun Tak, Yeung Kong, Heung Shan. Famine increasing Kwangsi. American Missionary reports body victim eaten by starving.

McWade.

On May 7th. I received the following report from the
Rev. Robert E. Chambers:

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

My dear Sir:-

It may be of interest to you to learn some things that have come to my knowledge concerning the progress of plague in Canton. The disease is unquestionably getting serious in the Western suburbs. A Chinese gentleman of my acquaintance, head of a Chinese firm, whose place of business is in the 13th Ward, (Shap Saam Po) died last week with the disease, and the daughter and sister of one of the work^Kmen in our printing establishment have also died in the last few days. I have it from several sources that there are many deaths daily in the section referred to. One of the Trustees of the Baptist Academy, which is located on Chue Kwong Lei, not far from the Great South Gate, informs me that there have been five deaths in the immediate neighborhood of the school, and I have it from several sources that there ^{are} some cases on Honam. From all the evidence at hand it seems that the disease is worse in the Western Suburbs than in any other section.

With sincere regard, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. E. Chambers.

On May 8th. and 9th. 1903, I learned that the plague had also spread rapidly at Sam Shui and Kow Chuk but it was not until today --- May 12th. 1903 --- that I learned of its havoc at Kong Moon, Shui Hing City, Lok Lo, To Sing and other small towns and villages along the banks of the West River. Four floating hospitals have been equipped by the charitable guilds of

Canton and are now moored in the stream between Kom Chuk and Kong Moon. I also learned that on a passenger Junk proceeding from Kow Chuk to Kong Moon, several days ago, eight passengers died of the pestilence after an illness of two or three hours. I cabled to the Department today as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington,

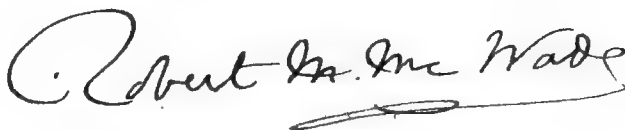
Bubonic Plague spreading rapidly among towns, villages West River.

McWade.

The disease seems to be more virulent this year than at any time within the past three years. Instead of the usual premonitory signs its victims are attacked with an active diarrhoea, which is quickly followed by the bubonic swellings, etc.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

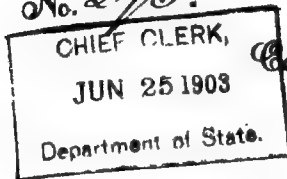


U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 2113.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, May 12th, 1903.

Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Famine in Kwang Si.

*Added by form
to Mr. McWade's
June 29, 1903, p. 10.*

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of despatch
dated April 22, 1903.

No. 273

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 12th, 1903.

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 19 to the Department, dated April 22nd, 1903, concerning the famine in the Province of Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:

On the morning of May 5th, 1903, I learned through reliable missionary and other sources that the famine was increasing and its area spreading. One gentleman wrote from Kweishen as follows:

" Boys, girls and women are sold daily at the river side. I attended such a sale this afternoon and saw babies and children handled and felt as though they were pigs come to market. Some are so thin and starved that no one will purchase them. The Magistrate informs me that at first he wished to prohibit the sale, but when he saw that unless the children were sold both children and parents must starve he changed his mind and allowed the sale to continue. The gentry estimate that some 10,000 children (boys and girls alike) have already been sold and that eight wives out of every ten in this district have also been sold."

^{have}
I received the following fairly accurate estimate of the starving population of the villages in the stricken district:

Wing Wo Lee, district on the West and South banks of the West River.....14,000

Sung Keong Lee, Upper and Lower districts.....	13.600
Kwan Ling Lee.....	14.500
How Luk.....	24.000
Too Lee and Hoi Phong.....	18.000
Sow Lee.....	10.700
Sun Yut Lee, Hoi Phong.....	9.000
Kut Yee Lee.....	12.000
Chung Sow Lee.....	14.000
Chew Lee.....	8.000
Poo Lee.....	5.000

On the same morning ^{May 6, 1903,} I received the following from the
 Rev. John E. Fee, an American Missionary at Kwai Ping:

The Hon. R. McWade,
 U. S. Consul General,
 Canton.

Dear Sir,

* * * * *

Kindly tell those who have given so liberally, that
 we thank them most heartily on behalf of those who receive of
 their liberality.

The work has grown until there are now about five
 thousand persons coming daily, and these numbers are bound to
 increase during the next two months, and especially as we are
 now giving out a larger portion of rice to those who need. The
 distress is appalling, and even with what has been done, very
 many are dying daily. When Mr. Clementi, the HongKong Governor's
 representative was here, he recommended that now that we are to
 have a larger supply to draw on, we should give the more needy
 ones a larger portion, and this we have already begun to do, so
 no doubt some from more distant places will come for aid.

During the last few days there has been fresh trouble in the Mo Sun Un which is not very far from here. The ~~Mo~~-toi^T was on his way to Lau Chau Fu and had an escort of soldiers, but at Mo sun Un, Shek Lung, the party was attacked by a band of Yau Fi and some local robbers, and two of the leaders, a T'ung Ling and a captain of one hundred, with about two hundred soldiers were killed and many were wounded. The Governor of the province was to leave for Wuchow in a few days, but we understand that his leaving is now to be indefinitely postponed, and soldiers are to be sent to the above mentioned district to settle the matter.

It is also reported that at Hing Un there is much trouble with Yau Fi and T'o Fi but for this we have no positive proof.

There can be no lasting peace until the people have some more food.

There is no time for me to write more this evening, but if there is any thing we hear from time to time that we think will be of interest to you we will be glad to give you any reliable information we can gather. Thanking you again for your trouble and kindness, and hoping the Home Department may help on the work,

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

John E. Fee.

On receipt of the above I cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington.

Famine increasing Kwangsi about
hundred fifty thousand starving.

McWade.

On the same date I received the following cablegram from the Christian Herald of New York:

McWade

Canton.

Cable particulars Kwangsi famine, extent, area, ^{nu} number affected, is American help necessary? is reputable committee formed?

Christian Herald.

I promptly replied by cable as follows:

Christian Herald

New York.

One hundred fifty thousand starving Kwaiping district area three hundred miles famine increasing American help urgently besought Relief properly distributed American, English Missionaries through me.

McWade.

On May 6th. 1903, I heard through reliable native sources, representatives of the Kwong Yan, Charitable Society of Canton, that there were over 25,000 natives starving in Nanning and 48,000 in immediate need of relief in the Tsun Fa district. As these reports reached me, simultaneously, with those concerning the progress of the bubonic plague, I embodied the situation in the following summarized cablegram, duplicating it to Minister Conger, at Peking:

Secstate Washington,

Bubonic Plague increasing Canton, Honam, Shun Tak, Yeung Kong, Heung Shan. Famine increasing Kwangsi American Missionary reports body victim eaten by starving.

McWade.

Prior to sending the foregoing cable despatch I received the following from the Rev. Charles E. Nelson, an American Missionary:

Kwaiping, April 29th. 1903.

Dear Mr. Nelson,

We are somewhat pressed for money, and the boats can not provide as much ^{as} we need, therefore I trouble you again. On Monday we gave to about 5000 persons, 7200 portions and yet the need is increasing. This A. M. as Mr. Zehr and I were out, we saw the remains of a man who died of starvation last night, cut up and every bit of flesh that was left on him had been taken ^{and eaten} by some of his starving comrades. The sight made us sick, and so little is being done to meet the present needs. You no doubt know that the Governor of HongKong has taken up the matter, and is sending us rice, the first, we hope to get on the 3rd. or 4th. of May. This will be a great relief to us, as the providing of money and rice has been no easy matter.

Yours truly,

John E. Fee.

On the evening of May 8th. 1903, I received the following cabled instructions:

McWade

American Consulate

Canton.

Department in receipt five thousand dollars from Christian Herald New York for relief famine sufferers province Kwangsi draw on Secretary State at sight for same.

Loomis Acting

I promptly informed His Excellency Te Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, of the gratifying intelligence and on the following day received the following reply:

From H.E. Tak to the Hon. McWade, U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor,

I have read your despatch informing me that you had wired to United States appealing for subscription^s for the relief of the famine sufferers in Kwangsi and have just received a telegram from Secretary Loomis that the Christian Herald of New York had remitted to you through him the sum of G\$5000 .

Though I am feeling deeply grateful for the kindness you have conducted some time ago by giving and raising subscriptions for the relief of those sufferers who are indeed in a most distressed state and are in want of assistance.

I again learned that you have further added to your kindness by wiring to your great country appealing for money to help the starving people so it is obviously evident that you are a kind hearted ^{people} and treat other nationalities as well and as kind as your own country-men, and that the Missionaries of your great country have so ably aided this charitable work in such generous and liberal manner made me feel indeed deeply grateful and thankful and from my heart I thank them.

I have now commanded the Hon. Kung Hsin Chan, Superintendent of Foreign Affairs, to inform all the Benevolent Institutions in Canton to have this charitable and good deed recorded and published, and I have now the honor to request that you will please convey my heartfelt thanks to the State Department to the charitable American people, to the Christian Herald and to the Missionary Association^s.

As soon as I received the Viceroy's despatch I cabled to you as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger, at Peking:

Secstate, Washington.

Viceroy requests me wire heartfelt appreciation Christian Herald's donor's contributions five thousand dollars aid starving Kwangsi; gratefully thanks you. More help urgently needed

McWade.

On the evening of May 10th. I received the following communication from the Rev. John E. Fee:

Kwai Ping, May 7th. 1903.

Hon. R. M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

Your kind letter of April 28th. came to hand yesterday, and again we thank you for not only the funds sent, but for the kindly interest you have shown in the work and in us personally.

Will you kindly express our thanks to those who have so liberally given financial aid in this work, and especially to the Officers and Crew of the U. S. S. Monterey and the U.S.S. Callao.

The severity of the famine increases steadily, as the people gradually come to the end of all that they have. Thus far many have had things that they have been selling, viz:- Wives, children, farm implements, bedding, clothing, bed-boards, and woks, (large cast iron pots in which they cook their food), cattle, etc. etc. until now there is nothing left that can be sold, and their only hope is the free distribution of rice.

Thanking you for all you have done, and with sincere thanks for all your kind interest, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

John E. Fee.

Although rice is scarce yet it is much cheaper here than at any of the other Treaty Ports so I have bought 1800 piculs of it and as soon as they are loaded on the three cargo boats which I have engaged I will despatch them up the West River.

The distribution will be made in the usual systematic and impartial manner and will be under the supervision of American Missionaries and the literati, gentries, and officials of the stricken districts. The Rev. A. J. Fisher, of the American Presbyterian Mission, will be on one of the Relief Boats and will be met at Wuchow by the Rev. Dr. H. K. Shumaker, of the United Brethern in Christ Mission, and the Rev. John E. Fee, American Presbyterian Mission. His Excellency Viceroy Te Sou will furnish a strong steam launch to tow the Relief Boats up the West River. I will ask Lieutenant Anderson, of the U. S. S. Callao to escort them up to Wuchow where H. E. Wong Chih Chun, Governor of Kwangsi, will have boats and small launches ready to convey the rice to the places where it is most needed. All of the Relief Boats will carry American flags and banners with inscriptions in the Chinese language stating that the rice has been bought for the relief of the starving natives with American donations raised by the Christian Herald, of New York.

I have the honor to add that my three personal contributions given at various times, amount to \$575.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

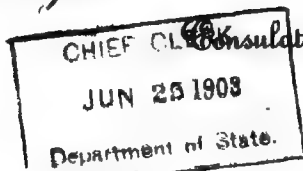
Robert M. Mc Wade.

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 274.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 15, 1903

Mr. *R. M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Increased Rental.

Abstract of Contents.

*re new lease & increased rental of
this Consulate General, re: re:*

*Checked by form
June 30, 03*

No. 274

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 13th., 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As there is not a foot of available ground on Shameen --- the foreign settlement --- where buildings for residential or business purposes can be erected, and there being no vacant houses or offices, rents are soaring skyward, and the owners of property have no hesitation in demanding yearly increases ranging from two hundred dollars upwards.

In common with other properties on Shameen, this Consulate General has to suffer. If my requests and urgent suggestions, made upwards of three years ago, and favored then by the Department and by the late President McKinley, had been acceded to and carried out the squeezing process so far as this Consulate is concerned could not have been put in practice by the British Agents of the owners of this property.

Canton is the great entrepot of the commerce of South China and, today, we have no American Concession or Settlement, no place where an American Merchant or Manufacturer can reside or transact business except in the native city.

On account of the Plague, Cholera, Leprosy, and like conditions, residence in the native city would be as dangerous for an American or other foreigner, as it would be undesirable, for other equally obvious reasons.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang and Tao Mu both assured me of

their willingness to set aside a sufficient amount of ground in a proper sanitary locality for a separate American Concession. The present Viceroy Tak Sou, followed suit. Each of them assured me of his belief and conviction that such a concession was a necessity, so far as the success and prosperity of American interests in South China were concerned. My despatches have voiced their views on frequent occasions and Americans who come here feel, with myself, that they have not a fair chance of competing commercially with their French, British, and other rivals.

Our American Exports and Imports have been increased twelve fold since my arrival here, over three years and a half ago. I have done everything that a Consul could do, to further the interests of our Nationals, but I have been badly hampered and my efforts impeded by the want of a proper place whereon our people could reside and do business. My reason for renewing the subject at this time arises partly from the complaint of Charles E. Richardson and other American Merchants that they must either establish themselves in the pest-ridden native city, ^{or} go to some place in the Far East, or return to the United States, thus abandoning the Orient to French, German and British competitors.

The other part of my reason is, that the rent of this Consulate General has been " jumped " to the extent of \$220 Mex: per annum and taxes, and I have to submit to it, for the reason that not a single house or hut or any place for human habitation is vacant in the foreign settlement.

The cost of living has increased year by year and it is now over 75% more than it was three years ago.

I submit the foregoing facts with an earnest hope that the Department will authorize me to secure an American Concession. I also submit them as an explanation of the following:

On April 1st. I received the following communication from Messrs. Herbert Dent & Co. the Agents of the premises occupied by this Consulate General:

Canton, 30th. March 1903.

Robert McWade Esq.
U. S. Consul General
Canton.

Dear Sir,

Owing to the fall in Exchange we are instructed to advance the rent to (\$135.) Dollars Hundred and Thirty Five per month, say (\$1620.) One thousand Six Hundred and Twenty Dollars per annum.

We shall be glad to know if you are willing to continue the lease on these terms.

We beg to call your attention that the lease falls due on 30th. April 1903.

We are Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
Per Pro Herbert Dent & Co.
J. E. Beeton
Agents for
Hannah Marsh Browne.

I replied that I accepted their term^{as} and, willing to continue the lease at such rate, reminding them, at the same time, that the premises have not been painted for over three years and a half, and that I would be more than pleased if they would see their way clear to give instructions for the repainting etc. of the building. To this communication I received no reply.

On May 1st. 1903, I was presented with a copy of the new lease for my signature and which contained the following new clauses:-

" That during the term of this lease no repairs, painting, or whitewashing will be done by the Lessors, but what is necessary to keep the house wind and water tight.

That the said Lessee shall pay all Taxes, Rates, Assessments, and charges now or hereafter to be imposed upon the said premises, with the exception of ground Rent."

I at once communicated with the Agents that in all former leases, " the lessor agrees to pay all rates and taxes," and that I accepted the increase of Mex: \$220 yearly under the same old conditions, expecting also that the premises would be repainted etc. as this building was occupied as the American Consulate since 1888.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that I have signed the new lease for 12 months @ \$1620 Mex: per annum and agreeing to pay the Taxes which ^{are} ~~is~~ approximately estimated to be \$115.⁰⁰ Mex: per annum. The said sum is within the limits allowed by the regulations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU FILE
ACKNOWLEDGE, 2

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Secretary of State.
MAY 15 1903



From

Received

17 June
15
11 09 A.M.
1903.

Sec State

Alaska.

Conf 6/ may 19/03

Viceroy wired French Minister

Peking today protesting

against presence 2000

French Soldiers Ywangsi

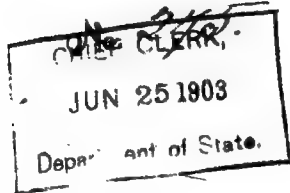
Annam

McDade

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 15 11 45 AM 1903
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
SENT



CONSULAR BUREAU.



Consulate-General of the United States,

(Canton, China), May 15, 1903.

Mr. R. M. McWade

File

To the Department of State.

Subject:

checked by form 100

re French soldiers in Kwangli.

Abstract of Contents.

*That Beijing received a flying message
of the presence of 2000 French
soldiers on the borders of Kwangli.*

No. 275

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 15th., 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Early this morning His Excellency Te Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, received, by a Wei-yuan, a flying message from His Excellency Wong Chih Chun, Governor of Kwang Si, stating that 2000 French Soldiers were encamped at Leongshan on the borders of Kwang Si and Annam. The Viceroy at once telegraphed to the French Minister at Peking vigorously protesting against the presence of the French Troops so near the borders of Kwang Si and declaring that they must keep out of China.

On receipt of the foregoing important intelligence --- important on account of the French designs on Kwang Si --- I cabled the following to the Department, duplicating the message to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington

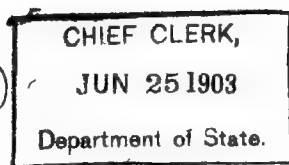
Viceroy wired French Minister Peking today protesting against presence 2000 French Soldiers Kwangsi Annam.

McWade.

The Viceroy has also notified the Wai Wu Pu and has instructed H. E. Governor Wong Chih Chun, to watch vigilantly all French movements and to report them promptly.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

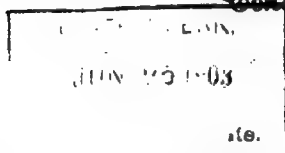
But Mr. McWade.
U. S. Consul General.



CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 276.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 12 1903.

Mr. Robert H. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Numbering of Despatches.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of
instruction re numbering of despatches.

No. 276

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 15th., 1903

Honorable Herbert H. D. Peirce

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instruction No.68, dated March 28th. 1903, reading as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

March 28th, 1903.

Robert M. McWade, Esq.

Consul General of the United States

Canton, China.

Sir:

Referring to your despatches Nos. 1 and 2 of February 2, No.3 of February II, and Nos. 4 and 5 of February 12, 1903 I have to say that these despatches have been numbered in the Department 243, 244, 245, 246, and 247 respectively in continuation of your series. Notwithstanding your office has been made a consulate general you should continue your old series of numbers and you will correct your records accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

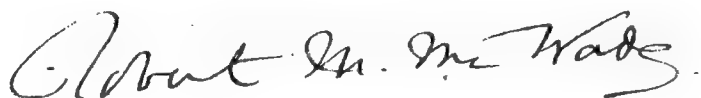
(Signed) Herbert H. D. Peirce

Third Assistant Secretary.

In reply thereto, I have the honor to say that I have made the desired corrections in numbering my despatches and will continue in future to number them according to the old series.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

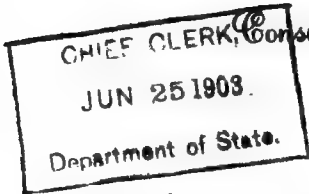
A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Albert M. Wade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 277.



San Francisco, May 16th, 1903.

Mr. *R. M. McWade*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Telegraphic Code.

*Mr. Cooper asked to
Trace vol. 4
Another sent
Ans Sep 3/03.*

Abstract of Contents.

*Acknowledging receipt of
Circular note, 70: 70:*

No. 277

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 16th, 1903.

Honorable Herbert H. D. Peirce

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular note in re Telegraphic Code dated, Washington, February 19th, 1903 and reading as follows:

TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 19, 1903.

To the Consular Officers

of the United States at Certain Places.

Gentlemen:

Under date of September 8 last, the Department sent you a circular instruction transmitting a copy of the Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory of the World, and asked that the receipt of the volume be promptly acknowledge. As yet you have not reported to the Department whether this volume has been received or not, and you are instructed to do so without delay.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,

Third Assistant Secretary

In reply I have the honor to say that by your permission I left here for home in the first week in September 1902, for the purpose of undergoing a surgical operation for Fistula in ano. During my absence Mr. M. M. Langhorne was the Vice-Consul in charge. Although he conducted the business of

this Consulate in an exceedingly loose and careless manner during the five months that I was away, I have since been able to bring matter ^{into} ~~to their~~ proper systematic order. A thorough search fails to find any trace of either your Consular Instruction of September 8, last, or of a copy of the Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory of the World which accompanied it. Mr. A. M. Place da Silva, our Chief Clerk, has no recollection of the receipt of either of them. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that the Volume ^{of} ~~the~~ which you speak, and ~~the~~ Consular Instruction have not been received here.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



No. 278.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 19, 1903.

Mr. *R. M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

*Sent to Mr. Rockwell
Sen. B. C. Randall
J. F. X*

Subject:

*acked by form act
July 1, 1903.*

Conditions in Kwang Si.

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing Copy of a communication
from Rev. B. C. Randall.*

No. 278

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 19th, 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 273 dated May 12th, 1903, concerning existing conditions in Kwang Si, I have the honor to report as follows:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a communication which I have just received from the Rev. B. C. Randall, an American Missionary connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose field of labor lies in the Province of Kwang Si. He is one of the Missionaries on whom I depend for reliable information on all matters in his district. You will note that his statements confirm my assurances to the Department that there is no "rebellion" in Kwang Si and that the alleged "rebels" are only robbers, and so-called pirates who, formed into a predatory bands, waylay, rob and some times murder travelers and frequently attack and rob isolated villages. The famine, however, has added to their numbers and I do not believe that they will be entirely suppressed until the Governors of Kwang Si, Yunnan, and Kweichow act on my suggestion of concerted action.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert D. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

Wuchow, Kwong Sai 15th. May 1903.

Consul General McWade

U. S. Consulate

Canton.

Esteemed Sir:-

My travels in Kwong Sai thus far this year have extended from Pak Lan in the South to Kwei Lam in the North.

From Kwei Lam I proceeded via Tau and Wing Fuk rivers Lau Chau from which place I have but just returned.

The attitude of the people, generally, towards foreigners I find to be more friendly than ever before manifested. Whilst the officials with whom I had converse gave me kindly welcome and entertainment.

Throughout the greater portion of the province quiet prevails. It may be but the "lull before the storm" though I am assured by those in authority that, for the present, no uprising is apprehended.

That portion of the province, however, lying between $23^{\circ} 30'$ and $25^{\circ} N$ and longitudes $108^{\circ} 30'$ and $110^{\circ} E$ is in a state more chaotic than ever before. Large bands of robbers infest this district and murders are of daily occurrence.

Just below Cheong On on 1st. day of May, in an engagement between the robbers and government troops, fourteen of the latter were killed. What loss was sustained by the robbers I could not ascertain.

On the same day the robbers looted two large salt-boats after first killing the captain of each vessel and four of their crew.

On the 9th. instant a petty Mandarin (Sz Kwun) of San Wan Kong, whilst proceeding up river to Luk Kau Hui was attacked and robbed of a large sum of money. Two of his escort were killed. Had the robbers known his rank it would probably have gone.

much harder with him, but he succeeded in escaping recognition by disguising himself as a carrier.

One of my colporteurs, also, claims to have been robbed a few days ago. I have not as yet, had opportunity to fully investigate the matter.

Last Saturday when To Toi Ch'an after spending a few days in Lau Chau, started down the river escorted by several guard-boats and two or three hundred soldiers, nearly one hundred vessels followed in his wake. All had been waiting -- some for weeks -- for assistance from the Government such as would enable them to travel in comparative safety.

That Kwong Sai is, and -- for that matter -- always has been, full of "rebels" (members of secret societies) there can be no room for doubt, but they are, at present, inactive[#] or rather, their activity is not manifest

It is a mistake to call the armed bands now raiding this portion of the province "Rebels."

A few days since in reply to a question relative to these marauders, a high official said to me: "Do not call these people 'rebels.' For 'rebels' one may even feel respect but these vagabonds are but a band of robbers and murderers whose only object is to acquire wealth."

When we remember that a great many of these robbers are the unpaid discharged soldiers of the Yau Yung regiment who, somewhat over a year ago, were disbanded and turned loose on the country far from home and possessed of nothing but the clothes they were wearing and the guns and ammunition which they refused to return we cannot but feel that the Government is, to a large extent, blamable for the present existing state of affairs.

The small band of "Yau Yung-ites" of last year has been greatly augmented by the vagabonds and thieves of the surrounding country who have flocked hither probably feeling that in large numbers there is greater safety. Hence, the increased audacity and greater number of crimes this year.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

B. C. Randall.

Confidential



No. 279.

Consulate-General of the United States,

(Canton, China), May 17th, 1903.

Mr. Robert H. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Locations of Forts, etc. etc.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging report of instructions
and report thereon with 2 maps.

Send to Mr. McWade
re: war & navy
confidential information

San Thome
to war & navy with
original maps. July 1903.

 CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 279

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 19th , 1903.

Honorable Herbert H. D. Peirce

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In pursuance of your despatch of instructions, No.67, dated March 3rd. 1903, received April 16th. 1903, and marked " Confidential " I have the honor to report as follows:

I have prepared a map or plan of Canton showing the location of the Yamens, powder magazines, forts, etc. It is the only one in existence and there is no copy of it. In case of " trouble " it will be found invaluable. It is enclosed. In connection with it I also enclose accurate information concerning the arsenals, etc. in this district.

I also enclose an accurate statement of the number of " braves," or soldiers, stationed in and about Canton. Outside of Canton and throughout the Province of Kwangtung there are about 140.000 soldiers --- on paper --- stationed at the prefectures and in the small as well as the large towns and villages. I am satisfied that the actual number is about 60.000 men. There are, assuredly no more, either under arms or in uniform.

It is practically impossible to get anything approaching to a correct statement of the number of soldiers in Kwangsi. The answers of the Chinese officials on that point are vague. " Oh! Several tens of thousands!" Indeed there is every reason to believe that they do not know the number, and that even H.E. Wong Chih Chung, the Governor of Kwangsi, cannot give a fairly approximate estimate. I feel that I am safe in placing the

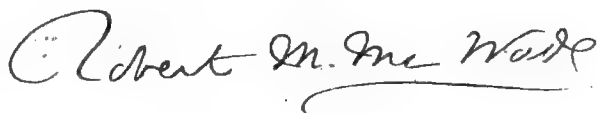
figures at between 30.000 and 40.000.

During the visit here of Lieutenant Commander C. C. Marsh, U. S. Naval Attache at the Legations in China and Japan, in February 1902, he obtained accurate information and photographs of the Bogue and other forts. He made a report thereon to the Navy Department. Since then no change, either in the way of improvement or otherwise has taken place at any fort or arsenal in this district, with the exception of the Wing Chai Magazine, which was blown up on April 10th. 1903, and details of which were noted in my despatch No.263, dated April 22nd. 1903.

It has taken some time and considerable ingenuity to gather the facts, for two reasons: 1. The Chinese officials, civil and military, are exceedingly suspicious. 2. Their statements, especially as regards figures, are loose and vague.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ARSENAL, ETC.

A.

WING CHANG PU POWDER MAGAZINE AND ARSENAL.

This Magazine is situated just outside of the Northern Wall of the Tartar City. Every month about 100 Winchester Rifles are manufactured here, and the rifle factory has been working for 5 or 6 years. Its highest monthly output is about 200 rifles. Of cartridges 20.000 to 25.000 are made daily and the workmen in the cartridge factory can produce double that amount, if required. It has been in operation for over ten years. As soon as they are made the cartridges are transferred to the Wing Ting Magazine and storehouses.

Six hundred men are employed here working from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

Guns, Gattlings, rifles, "two men rifles," and cartridges are manufactured here.

At present the employees are only working on large guns, of obsolete pattern. Whilst working continuously, they say, they can finish about 20 of such guns in eight months.

Of "two men rifles," when working "in full turn," about 3000 can be turned out in four months. The present general output is about 2500 rifles in four months.

Gattlings are made for the use of government the steam launches and small gunboats, of which there are about fifty. The speed of these boats ranges from 7 to 10 knots an hour. They are slow and dirty and the guns are always foul. So too are the crews, with a few notable exceptions.

Stock:- 50.000 catties of native powder,

70 Gattlings,

1.500 Native made Mausers,

50 Cannons, (old style)

3.000 Winchester Rifles.

B.

KWONG HIP YOK KOK - POWDER MAGAZINE.

This Magazine is situated inside of the Northern Wall of the City, at the foot of the hill on which the "Five Story Pagoda" stands.

Stock:- 1.500.000 lbs. of native made Powder & Dynamite.

C.

WING TING MAGAZINE AND STOREHOUSE.

This Magazine is also situated on the Northern Wall of the City. It stands on a hill beside the Cheong Fee Temple.

Stock:- 3.000.000 German made Mauser cartridges packed in cases marked "MM HongKong" and numbered.

4.000.000 Native made Mauser Cartridges.

1.200 native made Mausers of 5 shots.

10.000.000 pounds of gunpowder.

D.

DISTRICT ARMS STOREHOUSE.

This storehouse is situated in the New City near the Canton River and directly behind what is known as the Man San Kong. Formerly a great quantity of imitation single shot and five shot Mausers, and two men rifles more commonly known as "gingals" were made here.

Stock:- 4500 Mausers and "two men rifles,"

30 Cannons, (old style)

25 Small Mortars,

4000 Cases of Mauser Cartridges of 1000 each.

One hundred men are employed here, repairing & oiling rifles.

E.

PRINCIPAL ARMS' STOREHOUSE.

This Storehouse is situated in Su Po Hong, at the Western side of the New City, near the river and near the Hoppo's Yamen or the Native Customs.

Stock:- 10.000 Old style muzzle-loading percussion-cap rifles.

60 quick firing cannons,

500.000 Mauser Cartridges.

A large quantity of Tents and Camp gear.

One hundred men are employed here to repair and oil rifles sent from different guard stations and factories.

F.

WESTERN ARMS STOREHOUSE.

This storehouse is situated in the Western suburbs and opposite to Shameen, but about two miles distant. At the present time there are being manufactured here a few imitation Mausers, some Mauser cartridges and some powder. Small rifles, of an obsolete pattern, used to be made here but their manufacture ceased about five years ago.

When in working order the daily output of cartridges is 10.000 to 15.000, and in a hard day's work the turn out can be 18.000.

Stock:- 1200 Mauser Rifles, native made,

50.000 Native made Mausers Cartridges,

50 Old Cannons,

a quantity of empty cartridge cases, percussion caps, bullets.

Springfield and "two men rifles", side swords, and ammunition, enough to equip over 5000 men are kept here.

G.

WING CHAI MAGAZINE.

This Magazine is not shown on the map as it is about four miles outside of the city and to the westward. There are seven different storehouses and each of them is surrounded by a deep ditch filled with water. One of these was blown up on April 10, 1903, the details of which were noted in my despatch No.263 dated April 22nd. 1903.

Stock:- 600,000 lbs. of native powder and Dynamite.

Besides the above there is also one condemned and unused magazine, about 2 1/2 miles to the North of the Tartar City.

There is a large quantity of arms buried and hidden in the city and suburbs by the Reformers, of which there can be no record and whose exact whereabouts it is impossible to ascertain.

No Swords are made here now; their manufacture ceased about 5 years ago.

Chinese made rifles are not liked by the soldiers "Because," said a Military Official to me, "after firing ten shots the rifle must be dipped in hot or boiling water and then kept in a cool place for about ten hours before it can be used again; if not the rifle will get out of order or the barrel will burst!"

The cost of locally-made arms is about 30 to 50 per cent higher than of those purchased from abroad. The arms bought some years ago from Germany, before the late war with Japan, are denounced by the "braves" as "the worst sort of arms," and they assert that "they are only imitations of good arms." They also allege that the ammunition is of a very inferior quality although the price paid by the Government was the same and in some instances higher than the price formerly paid for better quality.

In other despatches I give accurate information regarding the smuggling of arms and ammunition into China by three German firms.

List of various bodies of soldiers, land and water
Police in Canton.

Name.	No. of Men.	Description.
The Kwang Hip Soldiers	700	The right wing of the Viceroy's troops.
Tuck Piu	1000	Viceroy's troops, Main.
Siung Pe	2000	Reserve Troops.
Siu Ka	200	District Guard.
Kai Fong	1000	Street Police.
Chung Hip	500	The left Wing of Viceroy's troops.
Ke Moon	10000	Tartar General's troops
On Yun	3000	Camp at Pak Gau Chong.
Toon Leen	10000	Banner Men.
Hoi Chu	100	Water Police.
Foo Piu	1300	The Governors Soldiers.
Chun King	500	New Foreign dressed police.
Chiet Ying	500	Shameen Guard.
Gnam Moon	3000	Guards at various Yamen.
Wu Sang Sui	2500	Water Police.
Total number	36300	

8.
11.

CONSULAR BUREAU



No. 280.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 21, 1903.

Mr. Robert C. McVade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

W. J. Klopach
J. Mr. Louis Klopach
July 7/03.

Summe in Kwang Si.

Abstract of Contents.

The further continuation of my
desp. No 273. &c. &c.

No. 280

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 21st., 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.273, dated May 12th, 1903, regarding the famine in Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:

On April 16th. 1903, I sent from Canton three of the largest cargo Junks, loaded with 1800 piculs of rice, to the famine stricken districts. So as to save time H. E. Te Sou, Vice roy of the Two Kwangs, generously furnished a steam launch to tow each junk. The Rev. A J. Fisher, an American Presbyterian Missionary, Mr. Chan Key Kin, an American Citizen and a partner of the American-Chinese Bank of Wah Shuck & Co. Canton, and William Lane O'Neill, Esq. a member of the Bar, of Washington, New York, and Manila, accompanied the launches to help the Revs. John E. Fee and Henry Zehr, of the American Christian Missionary Alliance, the Rev. Dr. H. K. Shumaker, of the American United Brethern Mission, and the Revs. Goff and Anderson, of the English Wesleyan Mission in the difficult and responsible work of distribution. As Kwaiping and near-by towns and villages are in more complete touch with Canton and HongKong, their inhabitants are necessarily the first to receive relief and continue to do so, whilst thousands of the unfortunate natives, residents in the interior and more remote districts^{ri} are dying almost by thousands of starvation, I instructed our Relief Expedition to proceed direct to the latter, and give succor to those^{most} in distress. The

U. S. S. "Callao," Lieutenant E. A. Anderson, Commanding, escorted the Relief Expedition to protect its member^s and the cargoes of rice from the attacks of pirates, who infest the West River in large numbers. As soon as the party return and present their reports I will transmit a full statement of receipts and expenditures, with vouchers attached. In the meantime I trust that I may receive another relief remittance from our charitable citizens at home.

I enclose copies of reports, just received from the Rev. Dr. H. K. Shumaker, and the Rev. R. C. Randall, noting conditions in the stricken districts.

From all parts of the Two Kwangs come the grateful thanks of the natives for the big-hearted charity of the Christian Herald, of New York, and those who responded so substantially to its appeal. Everywhere the American people are spoken of as the friends of China and this act of Charity is mentioned as "another strong proof of the friendship of the great American nation." Personally, Sir, I thank you most sincerely, for your considerate and generous courtesy in placing before our people my appeal for help for the starving and distressed. To the newspapers which published the appeal, to the Christian Herald, and to the contributors to the relief fund I am as profoundly grateful as are those whose lives they have saved. ~~F~~

I would have forwarded this despatch yesterday but could not do so, owing to another attack of fever, followed by severe congestive chills. I am glad to be able to say that I am much better today and hope to be thoroughly recovered in the course of a few days. We are now in the midst of the rainy season and the plague is making its annual deadly visitation. A report thereon will form the subject of a later despatch.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wade

U. S. Consul General.

Wuchow, Kwang Sai

May 17th. 1903.

Consul General McWade

U. S. Consulate

Canton.

Esteemed Sir:

I have prepared the accompanying Map with a view to correcting some of the errors apparently entertained by the public, generally, relative to affairs in Kwang Sai.

1. Not all of Kwang Sai but only those districts bordering on the West River from Kwei Ping upwards are famine stricken.
2. Not all of Kwang Sai but only a small portion in the centre of the province is infested by robbers.
3. Note the difference in the prices of rice ~~of rice~~ in different portions of the province

In the S.E. districts \$6. per picul

" " N.E. " \$3.30 to \$4. per picul

" " S.W. and W. districts \$7 to \$30 per picul.

Rice in the districts where cheap might be sent to famine stricken districts if the officials in the said cheap districts would permit of its being exported which, at present, they will not.

Other thoughts are suggested:- In the famine stricken districts there is but little violence manifest, as yet.

The robbers in the central districts are not all driven to robbery and violence by hunger etc. etc.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

B. C. Randall.

Kwai Ping, West River, May 15th 1903.

Hon. R. M. McWade

U.S.A. Consul General

Your Honor:

To day I complete my first week of famine relief. It has been no small privilege to be permitted in some small degree to lessen the heavy labors of Messrs. Fee and Zehr and especially to make it unnecessary for Mrs. Fee longer to ^{ve}lean her little children to spend hours amid the foul ^oodors and dirt of the famine-stricken multitudes.

On the day of my arrival in Kwai Ping the relief station was transferred to a large Confucian temple which is enclosed with a good wall and which is in every way well adapted to the use now being made of it. The local mandarin has granted us all possible help and in fitting up the station with matchsheds and stalls he has ^{borne} all expense.

Our present method of work is to distribute to men and women on separate days. We have begun to require a physical examination at the entrance. Those passed are arranged in stalls from whence they are regularly dismissed to a point where another examination is made and all the needy ones are given checks which call for 12, 24 ounces of rice as is deemed necessary by condition of applicant. Upon presentation of checks the rice is dispensed and the people carry it home. Fuel is abundant as are also vegetables so that the real great need is met by giving uncooked rice. We are sustaining about ten thousand females ~~females~~ and six thousand males. Just at this time the native philanthropic society is feeding the men but unless the merchants of Canton come to their aid we shall soon have the men on our hands.

Naturally there are imposters. Our task in excluding the unworthy is by no means light. It is the more difficult in that ~~my~~ many of the sufferers have a peculiar puffiness of the

skin which, when only moderate, quite hides all signs of emaciation and does not, upon a hasty glance appear in its true light as a mark of starvation. However, as noted above, the applicants are twice scrutinized and I try to assure you that we are doing our utmost to prevent the waste of funds on the unworthy.

As the poor people are gradually using up their resources the number of the destitute gradually increases and is bound to continue so to do until harvest time. Death from want is all about us and I have myself seen bodies marked by the cannibals' knife. Heart rending tales of starvation and death come from many districts. One small market town has just been reported in which 9000 people are dying for lack of food and rice is at that place 30¢ per catty.

With all this need the people in our district are wonderfully orderly. Of course there is much petty thieving but of forcible robbery there is none to speak of. The large bodies of people, we handle, urgent as is their need, are reasonably patient and our present staff of six men (foreigners) and a score of natives govern them with ease.

We are anxiously awaiting news from you as to whether our home people will lend a hand. The HongKong committee are doing very well and are now sending us rice regularly but there are so many more centres from which we would like to distribute rice to the starving. We hope early next week to have enough HongKong rice to open relief work at Kwai Un about 50 miles up river from here.

If Your Honor has occasion to see or address by despatch H. E. the Viceroy, I know you will be glad to be able to tell him that the native benevolent society is working with us in perfect harmony and really doing in proportion to their wealth very remarkably. We cannot speak too highly of the interest of the local magistrate. He does all in his power to assist, not only does he send his guards to help in the work but ^{he} is present personally almost every day. H. E. the Viceroy cannot go

amiss in recommending the Canton benevolent associations to aid the Kwai Ping gentry.

Confident of your continued interest in this great work

I remain

Very Respectfully

H. K. Shumaker.

The present staff of workers.

Christian Missionary Alliance.

Rev. Fee

Mrs. Fee

Rev. Zehr.

English Wesleyan

Rev. Goff

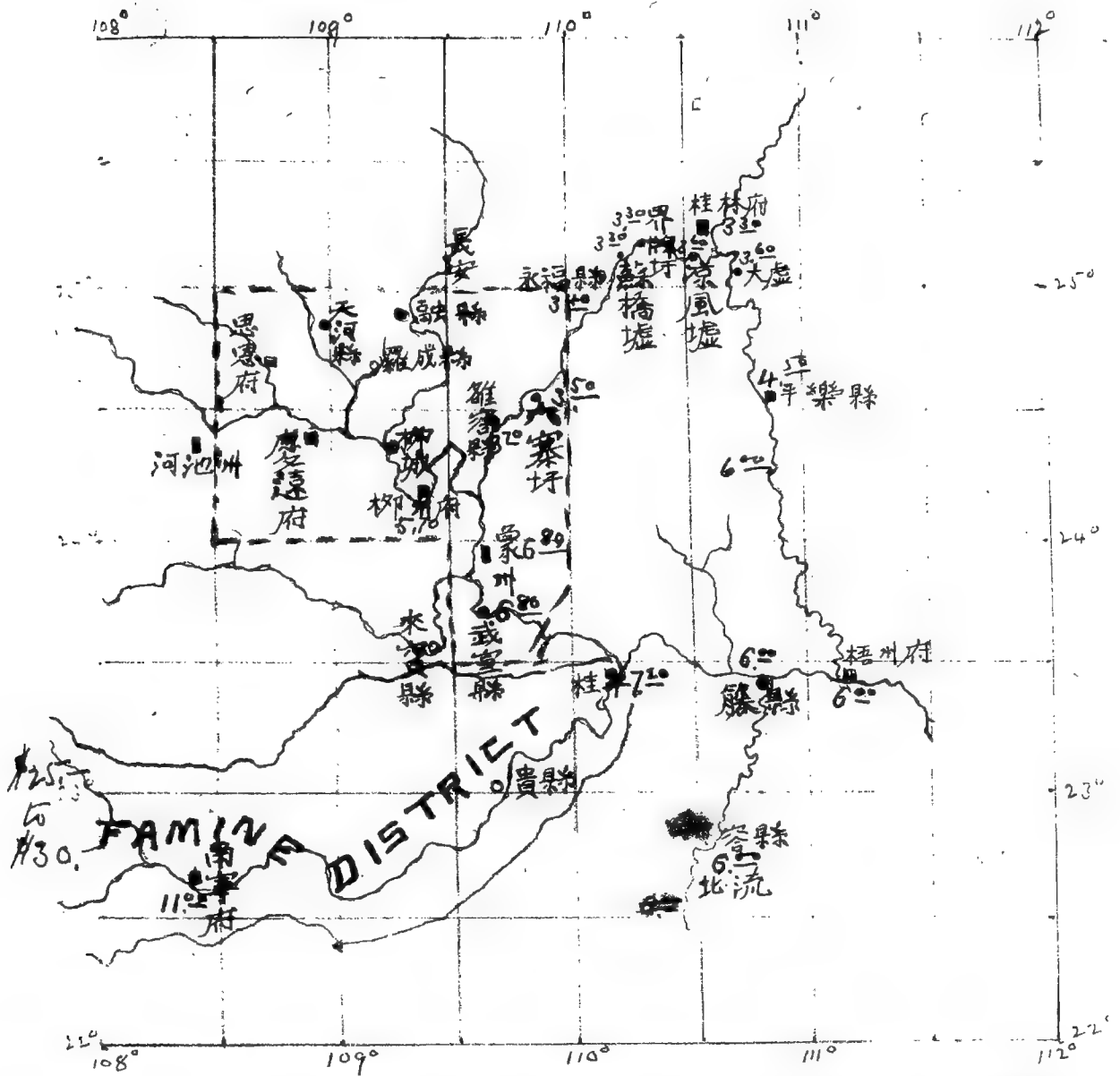
Rev. Anderson

HongKong Civil Service

Mr. Fletcher

United Brethern Mission

H. K. Shumaker.



----- Boundary of district infested by robbers
 ~~~~~ Boundary of famine district  
 Figures in red ink represent price of rice per picul  
 prices are taken within the past month

*Dones. H.*

*No. 281.*

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, *May 22nd 1906.*

Mr. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*re Smuggling of arms.*

*To War & Navy  
July 8/03*

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing copy of my communication  
to Minister Coudet. etc. etc.*

No. 281

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 22nd 1908.

Honorable Francis B. Leomin,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose,  
herewith, copy of my communications  
Nos 86 and 88 to the Hon: Edwin H.  
Quincy, U. S. Minister at Peking, dated  
May 21st and May 22nd 1908, re the  
smuggling of arms and ammunition  
into China.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. Mc Wade  
U. S. Consul-General.

Two Enclosures.

No.36.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, May 21st. 1903.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,  
U. S. Minister,  
Peking.

Sir:

As soon as I received your letter of instructions, dated April 24th. 1903, in re smuggling of arms, and ammunition. I employed Mr . W. F. Cary, of the South China Commercial Company to make discreet inquiries, to ascertain the actual facts, and to report thereon as promptly as the circumstances of his investigation would permit. He is peculiarly adapted for this sort of investigation, for he was engaged, prior to 1900, in the sale of arms etc. to Chinese officials. Besides, he has more than general knowledge of the foreign firms engaged therein. Of course he is an American citizen, and his information can be depended upon as being strictly accurate. His report is enclosed

I am satisfied that only German firms are engaged in this improper business.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Robert M. McWatz.*

U. S. Consul General.

Canton, 21st. May 1903.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,  
United States Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Sir:

In accordance with your instructions I have investigated the matter of importation of fire arms and ammunition by foreign firms, into Canton, and I now have the honor to report as follows:

I have been informed by a Chinese by the name of Au who is a broker and who has procured orders for a number of the foreign firms here, that he personally knows that the German firm by the name of Carlowitz & Co. have at present a contract with the Chinese Government to supply them with arms. Messrs. Lutgens, Einstman & Co. have been supplying arms to Chinese and up to a short time ago a quantity of arms were imported for Chinese by Pustau & Co. also a German firm.

As soon as possible I will supply you with further information and details regarding the above.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. F. Cary.

No. 38

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, May 22nd. 1903.

Hon. Edwin M. Conger,  
U. S. Minister,  
Peking.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 36 dated, May 21st. 1903, in re smuggling of arms, I have the honor to enclose a later report, just received from Mr. W. F. Cary, dated at Wuchow, Kwang Si, where he is now continuing the investigation.

Accompanying his report is a slip containing the names in Chinese characters of the natives referred to in his communication.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Robert M. McWade*

U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

Wuchow, 19th. May 1903.

Honorable Robert M. McWade,  
United States Consul General,  
Canton.

Sir:

In continuation of my report re the dealings of foreign firms of Canton, in fire arms and ammunition, I beg to report as follows:

Today I received information from a foreigner here regarding the dealings of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. (which firm I referred to in my last report) with the Chinese Government.

The above firm's representative left here by the S.S. Sainam together with a Chinese Wei Yuen by the name of Sun. The foreigners name was Pfaff, and he was sent here to witness the official stamping of the following contracts.

1. A loan to the Governor of Kwang Si Province of Taels Three hundred thousand less 10% for their own (Carlowitz & Co.) brokerage. Payment of this loan is guranteed by the Hoppe and the Commissioner of Finance for this province. The loan is to be fully repaid within two years, with interest at 8 1/2 %.
2. An order for Taels One hundred and sixty thousand worth of fire arms and ammunition, all of which are to be delivered within four months from the date of signing the agreement.
3. An order for Taels Eighty thousand worth of machinery for minting purposes.

The negotiations for these contracts were made at Shanghai by Taotai Yin, the late Prefect of Wuchow.

Sun Wei Yuen arrived with Carlowitz representative also to <sup>w</sup>itness the proper stamping of the documents. This man is an expectant official but is acting, and has acted previously as Carlowitz & Co's arms broker.

As you are probably aware the "Callao" arrived yesterday afternoon bringing the three rice boats and at present all are lying on the river in front of the Customs House.

I will leave Wuchew on Friday morning by the S.S. Sainam for Canton and expect to be able to bring you some further news.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. Cary.



*2005. 11.*  
*No. 282.*

Consulate-General of the United States,

*Canton, China, May 25, 1903.*

Mr. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Famine in Kwang Si,*

*To Mr. Klopsch  
marked portion to  
name  
John Klopsch.  
July 7/03. &  
for to name  
July 8/03*

Abstract of Contents.

*re conveyance of rice to the stricken*

*districts, &c. &c.*

No. 282

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 25th, 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch No. 281, dated May 21st, 1903, concerning the famine in Kwangsi, I have the honor to enclose three reports, regarding the conveyance of rice to the stricken districts. Two of the reports are presented by Lieutenant E. A. Anderson, Commanding, and one by Mr. F. W. Sterling, Midshipman and executive officer of the U.S.S. "Callao"

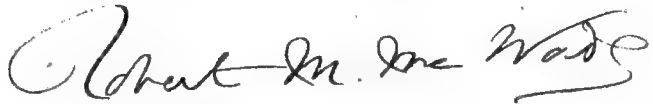
I am sure that you, as well as the charitable who contributed to the Relief Fund, will learn with pleasurable satisfaction that the rice and maize which I bought and forwarded with their donations will feed 30,000 of the starving natives for 48 days, and that when the new depots for distribution are opened at least 50,000 natives will obtain temporary relief. The ready response of our good people at home shows truly <sup>how</sup> they recognize and act on the wholesome principle --- Bis dat qui cito dat!

I have the honor again to record the meritorious services of Mr. F. W. Sterling, the Midshipman and Executive Officer of the U. S. S. "Callao," through whose vigilance and exertions the rice was preserved intact from pirates, etc. Lieutenant Anderson's escort was absolutely necessary and characteristically carried out. I respectfully ask you to recommend both of these gentlemen to the courteous attention of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

I also enclose a communication just received from the Rev. H. K. Shumaker, an American Missionary, who forms one of our relief expedition. His communication, which I herewith enclose, notes the methods of relief distribution and the opening of new relief stations or depots.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. Wade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the sender.

U. S. Consul General.

Three enclosures.

U.S.S. Callao

Wu Chau, China

May 22. 03.

Sir:

1. I forward herewith a letter from Midshipman Sterling regarding his trip in charge of the lighters and tugs.

2. In view of the facts reported in his letter, I did not consider it wise to allow the tow to be separated, especially as the launches seemed too weak to stem<sup>m</sup> the current of the West River, with the lighters in tow. I took the three lighters in tow of the Callao, making the launches fast alongside each of them. In this order we proceeded up the river, anchoring when it became too dark to navigate, and getting underway at early daylight.

3. The launches were ordered to cast off at night and the lighters rode astern of the "Callao." An armed guard, of four men, being placed on the stern lighter and a watch being kept on the "Callao"

No one was permitted to lean<sup>ve</sup> either the launches or lighters while at anchor.

4. On arrival at Wuchau, I reported to the Missionaries in charge of the distribution of the food supply and, at their request, kept the lighters riding astern of the Callao, with an armed guard at night ~~on~~<sup>on</sup>board, until they were ready to proceed further up the river. The depth of water was not sufficient to permit the "Callao" to proceed above Wuchau or I should have towed these lighters to their destination.

5. About 4 P.M. of the 22nd. a tug, in charge of Rev. A. J. Fisher, came alongside and made fast to the lighters and proceeded up the river. As I consider that my instructions in this matter have been carried out I intend returning to my post at Canton early tomorrow morning.

8. In this connection I respectfully call your attention to the good work of Midshipman Sterling; but for his actions the launches, with their tows, would have been separated and the consequences might have been serious.

Very respectfully

E. A. Anderson

Lieutenant, U.S.N

Commanding.

The United States Consul General

Canton, China.

U. S. S. Callao

Canton, China

May 25. 03.

Sir:

1. In addition to my letter regarding the conveying of rice to Wuchau I have the honor to give you the following information which may be of interest.
2. From what I could learn from the Missionaries the condition in the famine stricken district must be horrible in the extreme. Husbands are selling their wives and children into slavery and prostitution to avoid starvation - Heart rending scenes are witnessed on the boats where mother<sup>s</sup> and children are separated by different purchasers - In some cases wives have even sold themselves.
3. I am also informed that it is no uncommon occurrence to have these wretched creatures die after receiving food because they were too weak to prepare it for eating.
4. I was told by Mr. Hess, the Chief Missionary at Wuchau, that the magistrate at that place had ordered the execution of one hundred and forty prisoners in the local jail on the plea that rice was too scarce and expensive to continue to feed them. Not one of these wretches had been convicted of a capital crime.
5. On the basis of the amount of rice served out per diem I have, with the assistance of Mr. Hess calculated that the rice you sent will feed 30.000 persons for forty eight (48) days.
6. It is the intention to open new depots for the distribution of food and it is thought that temporary relief will be afforded to at least 50.000 persons by the cargo you sent.

Very respectfully  
E. A. Anderson  
Lieutenant, U.S.N.  
Commanding.

The United States Consul General  
Canton, China.

U. S. S. Callao,  
Cruising in West River, China,  
May 17. 1903.

Sir:

1. I have the honor to report the following facts in regard to the guarding of the three rice lighters on the trip from Canton to Kum Chuck.

2. The three lighters, each towed by a launch left Canton at 11.15 A.M. May 16, 1903. The largest and fastest launch was the Tung Yee. I took my station with the guard of six men on this, keeping the other two close ahead.

3. Contrary to repeated instructions to keep close together the Fook-Wee, commanded by Chu Yee Da, forged ahead about 1.15 P.M. We easily overtook them by 2 P.M. in the larger tug and I established whistle signals for slowing down, anchoring, etc. At 2.25 the Ting Kong and Tung Yee grounded and in total disregard to established signals and instructions the Fook Wee again went ahead. By the time the smaller tug could be floated she was out of sight. In the meantime divers were sent down to clear propeller of larger tug, a guard was left on it with instructions to bring up both lighters until they met us. Getting on the small tug and going at full speed we succeeded in catching the Fook Wee only after a chase of one and one half hours. The larger tug and lighters were sighted so, waiting for them, we reformed in the old order. Before dark a guard of 2 men was established on each tug to stand watch and keep together, the signals being established for all emergencies.

4. At 11 P. M. the Fook Wee reported a leak in boiler. All launches anchored and inspected boiler. Found fires out on account of leak. While inspecting, the other tugs hauled fires. Returning to the larger tug I ordered fires relighted and proceeded, the smallest tug towing one lighter and the largest tug

towing two. A guard was left on the Fook Wee with orders to reach Kum Chuck not later than 7 A.M. that being the time I deemed necessary in view of repairs to be made. No lighters were left behind.

5. The lighters arrived at Kum Chuck at 4 A.M. May 17, '03 and I reported on board the "Callao". The Fook Wee arrived a few minutes before seven. At dark the evening of the 16th. the pilots complained it was too dark to run but as I could see shore and understood we were to reach Kum Chuck as soon as practicable I ordered them to run all night.

6. I regret to report that the Fook Wee in every instance seemed to try to separate and failed to obey instructions. The other captains co-operated with me very well, especially the Captain of the Ting Kong who promptly aided me by anchoring his lighter and conveying me from point to point in every case of threatened separation. Every effort was made to prevent separation and by personal observation I can state the lighters are as at Canton.

Very respectfully,

F. W. Sterling,

Midshipman, U.S.N.

Executive Officer.

The Commanding Officer,

U. S. S. Callao.



Kwai Un, May 20th. 1903.

Hon. R. M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor:

I have to inform you that on last Monday Rev. Fee advised that I accompany Mr. Fletcher to Kwai Un. Accordingly on yesterday (19th.) I came here. There seems no very pressing need in this city. The local authorities for the present at least are quite able to cope with the need.

The Magistrate informed us that the country to south east of here is inhabited by an excellent class of people whose need is very great. Today, with an escort, we travelled 36 miles through this part of the country and have decided to open two relief stations, one at Kiu Hu and one at Muk Kak.

We expect to spend several days in an investigation to discover the worthy heads of households and issue to them orders for rice which we shall honor at stated intervals. By this method we hope to reduce to a minimum the number of imposters and also keep the children at home.

My telegraph and postal address will be Kwai Un but expect to have my headquarters at Kiu Hu, so that all rice distributed shall be under the immediate supervision of a foreigner.

As soon as we have canvassed this field I shall send a more extensive report.

Very respectfully

H. K. Shumaker.

**FILE**  
*May 26/23*  
**TELEGRAM RECEIVED.**



Postal. 1 CB. KO. FD. 17 Gov't

*From*

*CANTON.*

SecState,  
Washington.

help

Famine increasing Kwangsi; relief urgently needed, is more coming?

Asiatic cholera sporadic Canton.

McWade.

Received 7:28 a.m.,  
May 26, 1903.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

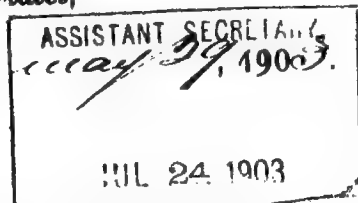
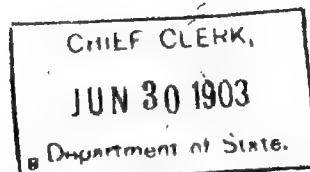
MAY 26 9 39 AM 1903

CHIEF CLERK OFFICE  
RECEIVED

No. 283.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China,



Mrs. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Recd by four,  
July 27-1903.  
ack*

*are the Lancers in Kwang Si.*

Abstract of Contents.

*Confirming telegram, re: re:*

No. 283

*Consulate-General of the United States,*

Canton, China, May 29th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*Washington, D. C.*

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 282, dated May 25th. 1903, regarding the famine in the Province of Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:

Learning through the Rev. Charles A. Nelson, of the American Board Mission, and the Rev. Isaac Hess, of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, that the deaths of the natives from hunger were increasing daily, and that the famine conditions in the interior of Kwangsi, especially in the vicinity of Nanning, were rapidly becoming desperate I cabled to you as follows, on May 26th. 1903, duplicating my cablegram to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington

Famine increasing Kwangsi Relief urgently needed. Is more help coming? Asiatic Cholera sporadic  
Canton.

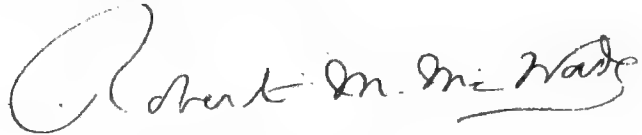
McWade.

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of self-explanatory despatches, which I have just received from H. E. Te Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and the Rev. Dr. H. K. Shumaker, an American Missionary of the United Brethren in Christ, one of the hard-working members of the American Relief Expedition organized by me. I am sorry to add that recent authentic

advices, from native and foreign sources, indicate the prevalence of widespread and pitiful distress throughout the entire famine-stricken district. If the rice crops expected at the end of July and August fail again the situation will be <sup>a</sup>Appalling. God knows it is bad enough now. I have done and am doing all that I can to alleviate it.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "R".

U. S. Consul General.

From H. E. Tak to the Hon. McWade, U. S. Consul General

-----

Your Honor,

I fell deeply thankful indeed to read your communication of today's date, saying that you will despatch on the morning of the 20th day three large cargo-boats loaded with rice for the relief of the starving sufferers in Kwangsi, asking me to order strong and swift steam launches to tow them up to Wuchow and to instruct H. E. Governor Wong and the subordinates officials to have launches ready on the arrival of the relief boats to convey the rice to the sufferers in the interior, and informing me that you have again contributed \$500 and the Heung Shan Magistrate Got has also paid \$500 towards the relief fund and that all of which will be spent in the purchase of rice and distributed impartially amongst the needy, irrespective of religion or other affiliations. You also said that as soon as practicable you will send more additional boats loaded with rice for the relief of the sufferers and you have appointed Chan Key Kin of Po Cheong Bank and the Rev. Fisher of the American Mission to accompany the relief boats up to the points where the rice are to be distributed to the sufferers by them, and other American Missionaries.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that I have now ordered Commander Liu to select three strong and swift steam launches to be anchored off Shameen opposite your Consulate General on the morning of the 20th. day as desired by you. I have also wired to Governor Wong instructing him to have every thing ready.

I have now the honor also to send you herewith the desired Customs and Likin permit with a request that you will please transmit same to the party in charge of the boats.

Kwai Un, May 23rd. 1903.

Hon. R. M. McWade,  
U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor:

Your much appreciated letter of May 13th. reached me today.

On evening of 19th. inst. I addressed Your Honor stating my safe arrival in Kwai Un in company of Mr. Fletcher representative of the HongKong Government. In this district city we did not discover any very acute need. The gentry are selling cheap rice and the number of those applying for free gruel, congee, is comparatively limited. The local magistrate received us with great kindness and advised that we investigate the needs of a district centering about two market towns known as Kiu Hu and Muh Kak.

Provided with an escort we travelled 36 miles the following day and were convinced of the need of the people in said communities. It has been decided that I take up temporary residence at Kiu Hu and overseeing rice distribution at this place and at Muh Kah. Too much cannot <sup>be</sup> said in praise of the efforts of the local gentry in behalf of the community. For a month or more about fifteen<sup>e</sup> thousand people have been fed. The best they could do was to dole out a little gruel, made of maize soaked in water, roughly ground in a mortar and boiled- but it has sufficed to keep many alive although thousands have died. The gentry have just about exhausted their resources and our coming was a source of great joy to them. We have in conference with them agreed to give rice to men, while they continue to care for women and children issuing the maize gruel.

To day I came out here with four small boats to carry rice in to Kiu Hu and Mak Kak. Mr. Fletcher has telegraphed Governor HongKong that this work will require at the least 200 piculs of rice per week.

Concerning the rice which you have been able to ship for the famine relief you will readily understand that I being off the line of telegraph and having post but every three days from Kwai Un can not handle it as I should. I have therefore to suggest to Your Honor that if it seems good for me to have part in handling the relief afforded through you that Mr. Fee be requested by telegram to send a British subject to relieve me at Kiu Hu. If however, the work can be arranged otherwise it would seem best for me to continue at Kiu Hu for I have a hold on the situation there and the journey to this place is not the easiest.

As to special incidents in connection with this work There are not many. The procession of hungry men, women and children continues increasing every day.

Last evening at Kiu Hu I found a man lying face downward in a temple court, some bystanders said he was dead. But his heart was beating and as I turned up his face he opened his eyes and faintly whispered " nothing to eat." Evidently he had slipped on the stone pavement, fallen, and was too weak to rise. I carried him to the protection of the temple and gave him some tea and had him fed. Probably too late, however; there seemed little hope of his recovery.

Sitting in the office of a petty magistrate at Kiu Hu I noticed several parties conferring over legal papers which I took to be deeds. One of the clerks remarked, " These people are selling children, the papers come here for inspection." He said further that " about ten thousand children had been sold out of that district since the beginning of scarcity of food last fall." He said " the officials tried to stop the business at first but permit it now concluding that it was better that the children should be bought and reared in the homes of the rich than that they and their parents die of hunger." Children from six to eight years of age sell best. If in good condition they bring here, in Kiu Hu about \$20.00 Mex: and the agents taking them into



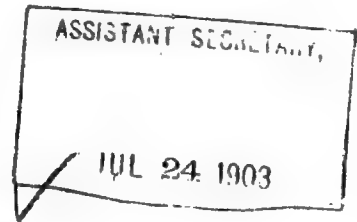
Kwang Tung make a profit of \$30 to 40 Mex: on each child.

One sad sight is the arable fields left untilled because the owners have no means to buy seed.

Pardon this paper 'tis the best this town affords.

Very Respectfully

(Per) H. K. Shumaker.



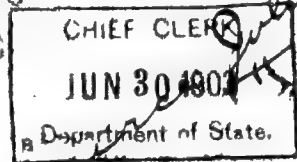
No. 284.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 29, 1903.

Mrs. R. M. McWade.

To the Department of State.



Subject:

re shipments of Chinese laborers.

Abstract of Contents.

re shipment of time-expired laborers

to U.S. etc.

etc.

No. 284

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 29th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The China Commercial Steamship Co. Ltd. Mr. J. S. Van Buran, Superintendent, is running a monthly service from HongKong to Moji, Kobe, Manzanillo, Mexico and San Francisco, (with head office in HongKong.)

The first steamer "Athol" sailed in March, carried over 500 Chinese Emigrants; the second steamer "Chingwo" sailed in April carried over 800 Chinese emigrants, and the third steamer "Lothian" sailed on May 21st. with over 1000 Chinese emigrants.

Reports have reached me that some Chinese brokers of HongKong are guaranteeing the landing of all "time-expired" laborers who had been in the United States and who are holders of Laborers' Certificates, shipping them to Mexico and from there to different points on the frontier of the United States of America, whence they walk over or go by river or rail into the United States.

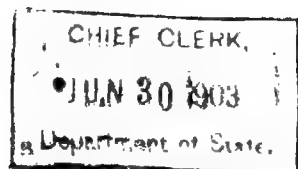
The Company's Chinese employees in HongKong are guaranteeing work for all Chinese emigrants to Mexico that travel by their steamers. The representative of the Company on being questioned, recently, by some Chinese replied that "as laborers are needed in all parts of Mexico, there is work for thousands and thousands always" and that "the Company will procure work for all emigrants immediately on their arrival in Mexico."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Robert M. McWade*

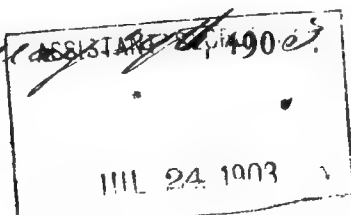
U. S. Consul General.



No. 285.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, May 24 1903



Mr. R. H. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Attack on Engineers at Yuen Shan.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing copy of my communication  
to Minister Coope & Enclosures, &c.

No.41

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, May 28th. 1903.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,  
U. S. Minister,  
Peking.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No.26 dated May 2nd. 1903, in re attacks on American Engineers at Yuan Tan, etc. I have the honor to enclose copy of a despatch from H. E. Tê Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, with accompanying enclosures and reports.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Robert M. McWade*

U. S. Consul General.

Petition from Ching Uen Magistrate to H. E. the Viceroy.

---

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to report to Your Excellency that while I was on the 2nd. day this month investigating the wreck of the American Engineer's boat at Kong Haw market suddenly at about 10 P.M.. I received a letter from Deputy Chan at Yuan Tan informing me that there were two, three hundred men and women of the Upper and Lower San Tong village in the vicinity of Yuan Tan preventing and troubling the Engineers and asking me to proceed at once to their rescue. As the boat would not proceed there in the night I arrived at Yuan Tan on the following morning and found that all the natives had scattered themselves and the said Deputy Chan together with Engineer Howe have already left there for my district. I pursued them until I met them on the road.

On inquiry I learned that in consequence of Engineer Howe was taking a survey at the top of the Upper and Lower San Tong hills, the natives there thinking that the railway will have to pass through the top of the hills and were afraid that it will injure their Geometrical Elevation, so they provoked trouble by sounding the gong and gathering the men and women. The said Deputy accompanied with soldiers called to their rescue but the natives would not hear Deputy Chan's advice, so he protected the Engineer along the way till they have safely arrived at the Military Station at Yuan Tan. The natives largely assembled and would not scatter themselves before dark, and as they also said that they will come again on the following day, Deputy Chan and Engineer Howe left there for my district and fortunately no one had been wounded or having lost anything.

Upon this, I returned to my district in company with the said Deputy and the Engineer and have personally ordered the

proper gentries of Yuan Tan to find out the leader of such disturbance and at the same time to notify the ignorant villagers that the railway will not pass through their hills and if there are ground-nuts or young paddy stepped down or damaged it will be legally compensated and they should create no further disturbance. I have now again instructed the Military Officers to arrest the leaders of this riot and to compel the gentries to hand over same for punishment to the full extent of the law.

The Viceroy's instruction.

---

I have on the 4th. day 4th. moon received a communication from His Honor McWade, the U. S. Consul General at Canton.

I have repeatedly and strictly instructed all the native officials (Civil and Military) to give ample protection to the Railway Engineers who are proceeding to various places for surveying and inspecting purposes, but that in the District of Ching Uen, bad characters are giving trouble, which seems to be a most unprincipled and serious case and it is my duty to appoint officials to proceed there at once.

Besides requesting His Honor McWade, the U. S. Consul General not to despatch any gunboat there yet. I now instruct you to proceed at once with soldiers to Yuan Tan to rescue and to settle the matter jointly with the local officials (Civil and Military) after a thorough investigation is made.

One copy to Colonel Yang, the Commander of Shameen Guard.

One copy to the Expektant Magistrate Shen

" " " Magistrate of Ching Uen district

" " " Major in the Ching Uen district.



From H. E. Tak to the Hon. McWade, U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor:

In reply to your communication of the 21st. day, 4th. moon saying that you have just received a cablegram from H. E. Minister Conger at Peking inquiring about the present situation of the recent murderous attacks on the American Engineers in Yuan Tan and its vicinity and asking me to furnish you with copies of all correspondences and reports concerning them. You also said that a number of coolies at work on railroad embankment near Fatsan had attacked and beaten one of the American Engineers there last week, but fortunately his injuries were not of a severe character. I have the honor to inform you that on receiving your communication some time ago, concerning the attack upon American Engineers at Yuan Tan, I have already appointed the Expectant Magistrate Shen and Colonel Yang to proceed with soldiers to the assistance of the Ching Uen Magistrate and the Military Officer whom I have instructed to proceed there to the rescue of the Engineers, and to have the matter satisfactorily settled after a thorough investigation.

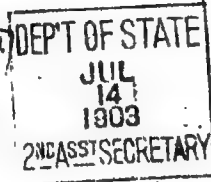
I had a report from the Ching Uen Magistrate saying that in consequence of the Engineer taking a survey at the top of the hill and the misunderstanding of the natives who thought that the Railway will have to pass through the top of the hill and were afraid that it will injure their " Fung Shui " Geometrical Elevation, so they provoked the trouble by sounding the gong thus gathering the men and women.

I have on receiving your latest despatch again instructed the Ching Uen Magistrate and the Military Officer there to take prompt action in the matter and to settle it in a satisfactory manner and that in future should any Engineer arrive at that place for the survey or construction of the Railway they

must have the Engineer amply protected without the least laziness and self-indulgence.

I have also instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to find out if it was really that a number of coolies and one of the Engineers were attacked while at work on railroad embankment near Fatshan, he is to arrest the malefactors at once and to have the guilty parties severely punished, and that also all the coolies and Engineers of the Railway Company shall be amply protected at all times.

I enclose herewith for your perusal copies of my instructions to the various officials concerned and the report from the Ching Uen Magistrate.



REAR BUREAU

Ack & file.

No. 286.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 14, 1903.

Mrs. R. M. Melwade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Rebellion in Yunnan.

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming Telegram, 40: 403

No. 286

*Consulate-General of the United States,*

Canton, China, June 1st, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*Washington, D. C.*

Sir:

About five o'clock this afternoon, I was informed by His Excellency Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, through H. E. Kung Hsin Chan, Superintendent of Foreign Affairs, that he had just received a despatch from H. E. Ting Chen Toa, Viceroy of Yunnan, that all the foreigners in Yunnan were safely housed and protected at the capital City Yunnanfu. I immediately telegraphed you as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington

Viceroy Tak informs me received telegraphic advices Viceroy Ting Yunnan. All foreigners safe Yunnanfu.

McWade.

Shortly after sending the foregoing, I received the following by flying courier from H. E. Ting:

Your Honor:

I have received your despatch dated May 23rd. regarding the rebellion here.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that the Ko Chew factory robbers and other bandits caused

trouble and occupied Linanfu. Long since troops have been sent by four ways to suppress them and sooner or later they will be annihilated.

Ting.

Yunnanfu, May 29th. 1903.

I learned also from Chinese sources that quite a number of the natives of Yunnan joined with the alleged rebels purely on account of their hostility to the proposed French Railway, which is to run from Annam through Yunnan. I also learned that the French Consul General, stationed at Mengtze (the Treaty Port) has notified his Government of his fear for his personal safety and that of his nationals, the Engineers and surveyors, at work on the proposed French line.

Yunnan is over 2000 Chinese li from Canton and Linanfu which is situated in the interior is about 900 li more. It is exceedingly difficult, on account of the want of telegraphic and other facilities, to keep in actual and immediate touch with events at such a distance. My information carefully gathered from native and other sources leads me to the strong belief that the alleged rebellion is to a certain extent similar to that which was said to have existed in Kwangsi -- with this difference, however, that whilst the disturbances in Kwangsi were caused by the discharged troops of Marshal Su, who formed themselves into predatory bands of robbers and were reinforced by large numbers of men and women whom starvation drove into their ranks, the malefactors in Yunnan consist: 1. Of farmers and others who forcibly objected to an annual poll tax of Tls. 10 on each inhabitant, irrespective of sex. 2. Of secret society members. 3. Of striking miners who form almost nine tenth of the population of Linanfu. 4. Of their relatives and their sympathizers. 5. Of the bands of robbers whose frequent attacks on the brass factories have gained them the title of "brass factory robbers."

Linanfu is a prefectural city of the minor class, and

has a considerable mining population who annually supply Peking with a certain quantity of brass ore (Pai-tung, or "white brass") for which Yunnan is celebrated throughout China.

H. E. Li Chun-Lin, the Provincial Judge, has charge of the Imperial troops in Yunnan, and as he is severe in dealing with all malefactors and is also possessed of some military skill, I fully believe Viceroy Ting's assurance of the "sooner or later" *annihilation of the disturbers.*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Robert M. McWade.*

U. S. Consul General.

RECEIVED STATE

9 35 AM 1903

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Be State

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Diplomatic Bureau.  
Ack. and

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From

Canton

F.B.L.

June 1 1903.

Received

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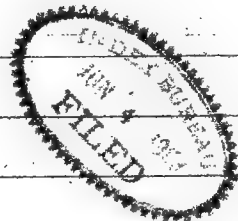
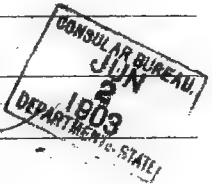
Washi.

Conf. June 3/03

Conf. June

Viceroy Teson informs me  
received telegraphic advices  
Viceroy Ting Yunnan  
all foreigners safe  
Yunnanfu

M. W. Dade



CONSULAR BUREAU  
JUN 4 1903  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED  
*Con*  
Diplomatic Bureau.  
Canton.  
*June 4/03*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
  
JUN 4 1903

2 WU. HG. FD. 27 Gov't.

Ack. and

SecState,  
Washington.

F.B.L.

Governor Wong telegraphs me over million natives Kwang-si starving and earnestly appeals help American charity. All relief distribution through me hands American British missionaries.

McWade.

Rec'd 7:33 a.m.,  
June 4, 1903.

*Con*  
Diplomatic Bureau.  
Ack. and

F.B.L.

*Con June 8/03*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JUN 4 10 06 AM 1903  
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 1 1 50 PM 1903

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

*File* *Hu*

From *Boston*

*June 7* 1903.

Received *11* - *at*

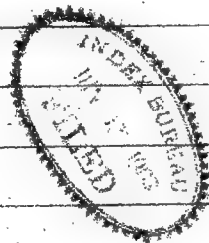
*Sec State*

*Washington*

*Confirmed  
to Mr. Klopach  
June 9, 1903.*

viceroy Resou asks me transmit through  
you Christian Herald) profound heartfelt  
gratitude. donation ten thousand  
dollars starting <sup>Kwang</sup> Kwangsi urgently  
needed says added proof American  
friendship sympathy China am  
vigorously prepared second American  
relief expedition

*McWade*



No. 287.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Consulate-General of the United States,

JUL 20 1903

Canton, China, June 1903

BUREAU OF APPOINT.

JUL 22 1903

Department of State

Mr. [Signature]

Mr. McWade

To the Department of State.

Further as per  
board to Treasury  
Oct. 20/03.

Subject:

Reciprocity-funeral at Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

recommending the appointment  
of Mr. Russel Colegrove, U.S. Marshal,  
at Canton, China.

## Consular Bureau.

### MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Loomis:



I recommend  
that Mr. Colegrove be  
appointed Vice Consul  
General at Canton.

O.K.  
Loomis

M. G. B.

No. 287

*Consulate-General of the United States,*

Canton, China, June 8th, 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*Washington, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to recommend the appointment of Mr. Russel Colegrove, of New York, at present Marshal at this ~~Consulate-General~~ as Vice-Consul-General at Canton, China.

The Department has a record of Mr. Colegrove's qualifications, etc. Outside of that record, I have the honor to say that he is a business man, thoroughly well up in steamship and railroad matters, well educated and intelligent. If I am not mistaken Ira Taylor Esq. 20 Broad Street, N.Y., capitalist, is on his bond and can also speak strongly as to his qualifications.

It is desirable that Mr. Colegrove's commission shall be forwarded as soon as practicable because the business of this Consulate General has increased almost 100% within the past five months, and I am in great need of help. So great is the volume of business that I have been compelled to secure the services of a typewriter and stenographer whose salary I have to pay out of my own pocket. The famine and so-called rebellion in Kwangsi, rebellious uprisings in Pakhoi, Jao Ping and other ports of Kwangtung, and the so-called rebellion in Yunnan contribute a large share to the already extraordinarily great amount of official business and nearly all of which requires my direct personal attention. When I add to these, the construction of the great American Chinese railway from Canton to Hankow, the continued increase in the number of missionaries, Mission churches and

schools, and the daily increment of American enterprises and American firms you can readily see that my hands are full of work. More business is transacted daily at this Consulate-General than at those of the British, German, French, Italian, Swedish, Japanese, Portuguese, and Dutch combined.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'R' and a prominent 'M'.

U. S. Consul General.

324  
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

File

JUN 11 1903

From Canton

June 10, 1903.

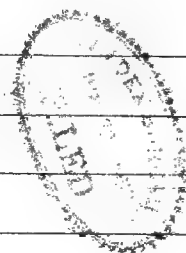
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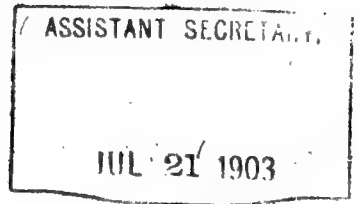
Sec State

Wash

American Kidnapped by  
Pirates proceeding Canton  
to Hongshan Nine thousand  
dollar ransom asked I  
have sent Callas to rescue  
& demanded recovery release  
of man punishment  
pirates details later

McDade





No. 288,

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 12<sup>th</sup> 1903.

Mr. L. M. Wade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans by firm  
July 25/30*

*re attacks on Engineers at Yuen Shan.*

Abstract of Contents.

*Continuation of investigation and  
report.*

No. 288

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 12th, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 267 regarding the attacks on the American and Japanese Engineers at Yuan Tan and its vicinity, I have the honor to report the receipt of the enclosed despatch from H. E. Tak Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, giving the results of an investigation of the matter by the Tsing Uen Magistrate.

The Hon. Willis E. Gray, General Manager and Engineer in Chief of the American-Chinese Railway, does not favor the severe punishment of the malefactors concerned in the attacks and I feel, under the circumstances, that it would be, to a certain extent, good policy for measurable leniency to be shown, the authorities however, being informed by me, at the same time, that they will be held to the strictest accountability for anything that may hereafter happen to American and Japanese Engineers whilst peaceably <sup>rose</sup> persecuting their work. This course I have followed, and positive assurances have been given to me by H. E. Viceroy Tak Sou, by H. E. Governor Liu, by H. E. Prefect Yeng, by General Cheang, the Kwong Hip and by H. E. the Tartar General, that the lives and interests of our nationals and of the Japanese working with them will be thoroughly safeguarded, and that any natives interfering with them will suffer the severest punishment the law can inflict.



In reply to an inquiry from Minister Conger at Peking, I notified him that, on account of the weather conditions, the Engineers were unable to return to work. As soon, however, as the rainy season ended the Engineers returned to work, but when they reached Tsing Uen on their way to Yuan Tan, the two minor Mandarins, or Wei Yuens, by whom they were accompanied and by whom they were supposed to be protected, became frightened and disappeared. Immediately upon hearing the facts I wired to Minister Conger as follows, at the same time notifying H. E. Tak Sou and other officials of the circumstances:

Conger, Peking.

American Japanese Engineers returned Tsingyuen to resume work. Two Mandarins accompanying them protection deserted think through fright. Have notified Viceroy. Callao sails there Sunday.

McWade.

At my request two Mandarins were at once despatched to the scene with peremptory instructions to remain with the American and Japanese Engineers, to take proper measures for safeguarding them, and to notify me and the authorities by wire and by courier if anything undesirable occurred. The force of soldiers accompanying the Engineers was largely increased and a brave and capable man placed in charge of them.

Subsequently the Hon. H. Kirina, the Acting Japanese Consul, called upon me and thanked me warmly on behalf of his Government and himself, for my energetic action in safeguarding the lives of his nationals. He assured me of his and their grateful appreciation and suggested that, as I was in more complete touch with the officials than any other foreign Consul-General or Consul, I would not only keep him posted as to all developments but would continue to aid in the protection of his nationals. I agreed to do so.

In my despatch to Minister Conger No.41, dated May 28th. 1903, a copy of which was simultaneously forwarded to you, the attack on Mr. Jacobson, one of the American Engineers, by a number of coolies at work on the railway embankment near Fatshan was also noted, as were also, the instructions of the Viceroy to the minor officials holding the investigations at Yuan Tan and Tsing Uen. The coolies who beat the American Engineers received merited punishment and the work is continuing in that section and progressing favorably. I regret to say that equally favorable progress is not being made on the work between Fatshan and Samshui. In spite of my suggestions, Mr. Willis E. Gray, completed contracts with some natives for the performance of the work without having a penalty clause attached to their contract. As a result, his representatives have experienced considerable difficulty in the prosecution of the work of construction. The railroad Company's representative here is Mr. Justin Burns, a stalwart brawny six footer, as big mentally as he is physically, thoroughly versed in all that relates to his profession, business-like in his methods, politic in dealing with the natives and the officials, on the whole the most capable representative that the Hon. Wm. Barclay Parsons ever had in this section.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. Wade". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "R".

U. S. Consul General.

From H.E. Tak to the Hon. McWade, U.S. Consul General,

Your Honor,

Regarding the wreck of the Railway Engineers' boat and the loss of the map, books and clothes in the river of Kong How and also the attack upon the Engineers at Yuan Tan, in the Ching Jen District. I have now received the following report from the Magistrate of that locality:-

Regarding the attack on the Engineers at Yuan Tan I learned that owing to Engineer Howe being accompanied by several followers to the top of the San Tong hill for surveying purposes, the followers stepped down some of the young paddy and ground nuts owned by an old woman there named Houng Kum, who then demanded compensation and had a dispute with the said followers and that several young women who went together with her, also have been abused so one of the followers eagerly said that the railway will have to pass through that village and the top of the hill in question and that surely all the houses in that village will be utterly pulled down. This unexpected expression caused the villagers to become suspicious therefore disturbance were drawn up by sounding the gong. The disturbance being brought by the said old woman. The gong first sounded by one Lee employee of Wong Poy of the Lower San Tong village and then followed by Pun Buk Shui of the Upper San Tong village when bad characters also attempted to commit robberies by inciting them to create disturbances.

After having learned that all these details were true I had the bad characters named Lo Ping Kong and Chung A man captured and imprisoned and arrested one Houng Kwong Sum and Leong Yuan Choy, elders of Lower San Tong village for not dissuading them from sounding the gongs and joining themselves in the disturbance, and one Pun Buk Shui of the Upper San Tong village for

answering the sound of the gong which caused all the natives in the neighboring villages to follow his conduct, and in his house I also found some flags and gongs which I have taken to my Yamen. All the natives in the Lower San Tong village have removed their families to other places, and as it is now the time of reaping, I therefore issued a proclamation commanding them to return to their old homes where they may manage their fields etc. I have also notified them that the railway is done by Imperial order for the interest of the place and people and so great a number of coolies were engaged to the work and that if there are any young paddy etc. accidentally stepped down or destroyed they can demand for compensation but they cannot create any further disturbance.

On the 27th. day I proceeded to Kong Hw where I directed the gentries and the military officials to make a search on fishing junks lying along the river and have consecutively discovered five or six books, one map, fifteen pieces of clothing one bag and one watch. Engineer ~~Howe~~ Williams had in the evening of the 3rd. day gone to Ching Uen under the escort of Deputy Pang and soldiers. The boat left Ching Uen at midnight for Kong Hw and the said Engineer will arrive at Yuan Tan on the 4th. day to resume his work. I have despatched an additional force for his protection along the road, and commanded the 2nd. Captain to proceed with his men to Yuan Tan first, and to suppress any disturbance that should be raised with the gentries and soldiers of that locality.

I have had prisoners Lo Ping Kong, Chung A Man and Pun Buk Shui chained together with stones and that Houng Kwong Sum and Leong Yuen Choy put cangue separately and taken to Yuan Tan the place where the disturbance arose for public view.

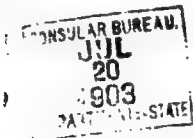
The said two prisoners Lo and Chung are well known robbers who must on the day of the Engineers leaving Yuan Tan be brought back for punishment whilst the other three Pun etc be

handed over to the gentries for discipline. As these men had been punished this time, in future they will not dare to create any more disturbance. Although the old woman is the first party who sounded the gong, yet she is an ignorant woman and as the Engineers have resumed their work and that every thing is quiet as usual, so may I request Your Excellency to give her a ~~favor~~ <sup>a favor</sup> by allowing her not to be arrested and thus enable me to conclude this case.

As regard the books, maps clothing etc. I have already personally handed over to Engineer Williams, who said that the map is the most necessary thing. I have also promised to give him everything that is found in future. The above being the full circumstances of the Yuan Tan case, it is reasonable for me to report to Your Excellency with a request that Your Excellency will instruct me after your approval."

With reference to the foregoing report I have instructed <sup>at</sup> the Ching Uen Magistrate that he is continually to direct soldiers to give all the Engineers ample protection with energy and to hold all the gentries and elders of various places responsible for restraining their youngsters, to remonstrate <sup>with</sup> the natives there and disallow them to make any trouble, and ~~also~~ also to concert measures in discovering all the things lost during the wreck of the Engineers' boat for restoration.

No. 288. bis



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1903.

Mr. C. H. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Death of an American Citizen R. C. Bailey,

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing report of his death, and  
the disposition of his private effects.

No. 288 bis

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 9th, 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

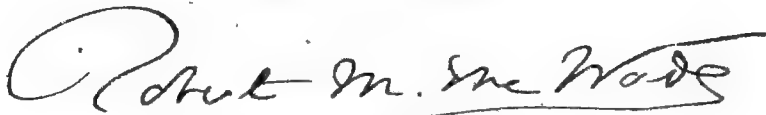
Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, report of the death of an American Citizen, D. C. Railey, who was accidentally drowned on April 10th. 1903, in a Pond 3 miles S. E. of Sainam, 23 miles W. of Canton, China. He was employed as rodman with locating party of Engineers by the American-China Development Co. at Canton.

I have today shipped to Manila, P.I. his private effects, consisting of one large and one small grip and one shawl strap containing his clothing and blanket, etc. and one sealed envelope containing one Diamond Ring and one Diamond Stud, to his Widow Mrs. Isabel S. Railey.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

(Form No. 192)

## REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. S.,

Canton, China, April 16, 1903.

Name: D. C. Bailey,

Native or naturalized: Native.

Date of death: April 10, 1903.

Place of death: Pond, 3 miles S.E. of Sai Nam, 23 miles W. of Canton, China.

Cause of death: Drowning, accidental.

Disposition of remains: Buried in English Cemetery, near Canton.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None.

Disposition of effects: Sent to Widow Mrs. Isabel S. Bailey,  
Mex S. S. "Gafiro" June 9th 1903.

Address of family: Wife, Mrs. Isabel Bailey, No. 42, Calle Lara, Manila, P. I.

Family notified: April 10, 1903 (Cablegram) April 16, 1903 (Letter)

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages 175 and 176, Vol. II.

Remarks: Born at Versailles, Kentucky, February 8, 1874. Employed as rodman  
with locating party of engineers by American China Development Company, at  
Canton. April, 1898, to January, 1901, soldier in First Colorado U.S. Volun-  
teers and with the 36th Infantry, U.S. Volunteers.

[SEAL]

Robert M. McWade  
Consul General of the United States.  
Consul of the United States.



STATE

*June 17 1903*  
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Ack. and file:

JUN 19 1903

19 21 AM 1903

5 WU. HB. FD. Gov't 13.

*From*

CANTON.

RECEIVED  
OFFICE

RECEIVED,  
Washington.

New viceroy then just arrived Whampoa, will take seals office 19 instant.

McWade.

Received 7 a.m.,  
June 17, 1903.

DEPT OF STATE

*June 17 1903*

JUN 9 22 45 1903

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Ack. and file:

JUN 19 1903

Postal. LNY. BW. PD. 14 Via French. *From* Canton.

RECEIVED  
SecState,  
Washington.

Kidnapped American rescued, returned Canton escort Callao and Kongyin  
details later.

McWade.

Received 7:07 a.m.,  
June 17, 1903.

*ms 41*  
No. 284.

Consulate-General of the United States,

*Canton, China, June 28, 1903.*

Mr. Robert M. McVade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

CONSULAR BUREAU  
SENT

*Consular Boat Flag.*

Abstract of Contents.

*in reply to Circular note of April 7, 1903.*

No. 289

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 23rd. 1903

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to your Circular Note dated Washington, April 27, 1903, in re Consular-Boat Flag, I have the honor to ask for three for use at this port -- the largest and busiest in South China. All the other treaty ports, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Swatow, Wuchow, Samshui and Macao, are and have been under my supervision as well as the Provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan. Consular or Commercial Agents should, in order to meet trade and other requirements, be located at Wuchow, in Kwangsi, Samshui, Hoihow, and Swatow in Kwangtung, and also at Mengtsze in Yunnan. For each of these ports a house flag, should, I suggest, be forwarded to me, the matter of the appointment of Commercial Agents for those ports being deferred until a more opportune time arrives for discussing the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Robert M. McWade.*

U. S. Consul General.

No. 289. bis

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 29, 1903.

Mr. *W. H. Wade*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*U. S. Marshal, Mr. R. H. Groves*

Abstract of Contents.

*Reporting his arrival in Canton  
& enclosing his application for  
the position of Vice Consul General.*

~~Secret~~



*App't. Bureau*

No. 289 *bis*

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1903.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Russel Colegrove, Esq. has presented his credentials as U. S. Marshal and reported himself for duty today at this Consulate General.

I herewith enclose his application for appointment as Vice Consul General, and beg to refer you to my despatch No.287 of June 8th. 1903 as to his qualifications, etc.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure

No. 240.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 25, 1903.

Mr. Robert C. McWade, *File*

To the Department of State.

*J. H. H. 15/03*

Subject:

*re American Citizen kidnapped by pirates.*

Abstract of Contents.

*reporting the occurrence & enclosing  
copies of correspondences, &c.*

# Consular Bureau.

## MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Adee,

Do you consider  
it necessary to commu-  
nicate the closing para-  
graph of this despatch  
to the Navy Department?

Dear Mr. Carr:

AUG 14 1909

M.B.

I think the despatch may  
be copied to Navy - omitting en-  
closure - and advising to M.W.'s  
concluding paragraph yes



No. 290

*Consulate-General of the United States,*

Canton, China, June 25th, 1903.

*Honorable*

Francis E. Loomis

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*Washington, D. C.*

*Sir:*

On the afternoon of June 4th. 1903, I heard a rumor that an American Citizen had been kidnapped whilst proceeding from Canton to Heungshan. Diligent inquiry was at once instituted, the result being the ascertaining of the fact that on June 2nd. the passenger and cargo steam launch "Kong Chai" trading between Canton and Heungshan and owned by Monsieur Jean Trevoux, a French Citizen, was attacked by pirates between Chun Tak and Heungshan, and seven passengers kidnapped and held for ransom, among them being Lum Ching Wah, an American Citizen. I at once sent a despatch to H. E. Tê Sou, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, notifying him of the facts and asking him to order the Civil and Military authorities to cooperate in immediate and energetic efforts for the prompt release of Mr. Lum Ching Wah. I also suggested to H. E. the advisability of the capture and severe punishment of the pirates. At the same time I wired to Lieutenant Anderson, Commanding the U. S. S. "Callao", then at Sam Shui, briefly narrating the case and requesting him to return to Canton for consultation. He promptly got up steam and returned to Canton the following day. After a conference during which the situation was thoroughly discussed, the "Callao" coaled up and left the following morning. On that morning I had a prolonged conference with H. E. Kung Hsin Chan, Superintendent of Foreign Affairs, who handed me the enclosed despatch, marked A. from

H. B. Viceroy Té Sou, and assured me that every effort would be made to secure the release of the abducted man. Small gunboats had been detailed, he said, to patrol the waters in the vicinity of Chat Kau, where it is believed the prisoners had been landed and hidden. H. B. the Prefect of Kung Chow Fu, called upon me subsequently and also assured me that "the officials were much stirred up over the affair and would leave no stone unturned to secure Lum Ching Wah's release." That night I conferred with H. B. Té Sou, and arrangements were made for promptly notifying me of every movement made by the officials in the Shun Tak and Heung Shan Districts. H. B. seemed determined to follow up my urgent suggestions and asserted that the pirates would assuredly suffer decapitation. I intimated to him that "the first and most necessary thing was the release of the kidnapped American," and that "the question of the punishment of his abductors could be taken up afterwards." To this he assented and, in my presence, sent out flying couriers with peremptory instructions to the Civil and Military authorities to follow up my suggestions and to strain every nerve in locating and releasing all of the abducted men.

On June 10th. I wired as follows to the Department, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington

American kidnapped by pirates proceeding Canton to Feungshan. Nine thousand dollars ransom asked. I have sent Callao to rescue and demanded Viceroy release of man punishment pirates. Details later.

McWade.

On the same date, by special runner, I received a despatch from Lieutenant Anderson, marked B. notifying me of what I had already learned that morning, viz that "the pirates had

raised the ransom of the American to \$9000." He also told me that he was on the latter's track and hoped to rescue him soon. He also asked me to request the Viceroy to give him charge of the pursuit of the kidnappers etc. I immediately went to the Viceroy's Yamen, and had a further conference with him. He was exceedingly nervous and evidently much worried. H. P. Kung Hsin Chan was called into the conference and both Their Excellencies agreed in their expressed conviction that the local authorities were doing all that could be done, considering the conditions, and that the presence alone of the "Callao" in the locality would be a sufficient aid to the military officials. They deprecated the advisability of acceding to Lieutenant Anderson's suggestion and felt that, although the prisoners' location was not definitely known, their lives were not in peril.

Shortly after my return to the Consulate Midshipman Sterling, of the U. S. S. "Callao," reported with a despatch from Lieutenant Anderson, which I herewith enclose, marked C. In this despatch Lieutenant Anderson again asked for authority from the Viceroy to have the rescue of the prisoner placed in his hands, with permission to land part of his crew in the work of rescue. Again I returned to the Viceroy's Yamen, this time accompanied by Midshipman Sterling, who, at my request, informed H. E. Té Sou and H. E. Kung Hsin Chan, of the exact situation of affairs in the pirate - infested locality. H. E. Kung summoned Admiral Li Chun to the conference and at its conclusion Admiral Li was ordered to proceed at once with gunboats and a large number of soldiers to the Shun Tak district. He was also instructed to cooperate with Lieutenant Anderson and to report all developments to him. The gunboats coaled promptly and, after a final conference with me at the Consulate that night, Admiral Li set out with all speed from Canton, Midshipman Sterling accompanying him on his flag boat.

On June 14th. I received from Lieutenant Anderson a despatch with enclosures, dated June 13th. marked enclosure D.

In it he detailed his experiences prior and subsequent to the arrival on the scene of Admiral Li, who seems to have vigorously pushed operations immediately after his arrival in the Chau Tak District.

Shortly after midnight of June 16th. 1903, Admiral Li, accompanied by Ium Ching Wah reported at this Consulate. At the same time Lieutenant Anderson reported, and handed me the enclosed despatch dated June 16th. 1903, marked E. His despatch tells in brief the story of the energetic work of Admiral Li and his soldiers in following up the pirates and rescuing Ium Ching Wah. His praise of the Admiral is well deserved, but I noticed that whilst he commends the " great zeal, energy and skill " of that official he omits to mention that it was by the exercise of those attributes on his own part, seconded by the intelligent action and indomitable pluck of Midshipman Sterling, that the prisoners were all released uninjured.

I also enclose a sworn statement by Ium Ching Wah of his sufferings whilst in the hands of the pirates, said statement is marked enclosure F. The unfortunate man must have endured tortures during the 14 days of his incarceration, <sup>for</sup> when he appeared at the Consulate he was pale and emaciated, and so nervous that he could only express himself in disjointed words and phrases. Since his return he has been under treatment and is recuperating rapidly.

As soon as the telegraph office was opened for business on the following morning I cabled to the Department as follows duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington

                    d  
                    Kidnapped American rescued returned Canton  
                    "                    "                    "                    "                    "  
escort Callao and Kongyin details later.

McWade.

In conclusion I have the honor to report to you that piracy is so frequent on the Canton, East, and West Rivers, that H. E. Kung Hsin Chan and other responsible officials have expressed their alarm to me and their dread of its dangerous effects on the commerce of the country. American interests in this locality have almost increased twelvefold within the past three years, especially in the importations of flour, kerosine oil, etc. The junks and other large cargo boats carrying American goods from Canton --- the chief and greatest treaty port of South China --- to points in the interior ought to be fully protected from piratical attacks. To insure ample protection, I respectfully suggest that three or four small gunboats like the U. S. S. "Callao" or, <sup>a</sup> far better still, like the "Basco" with a draught of 3 or 4 feet, should be stationed in these waters. The U. S. S. "Callao" has done splendid work since her arrival here but she cannot be in 3 or 4 places at the same time. Whilst she was up the West River, the pirates in that locality were frightened and ceased operations. On the other hand piracies rapidly multiplied, at the same time, on the Canton and <sup>other</sup> ~~the~~ large navigable rivers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

- A -

From H. E. Tak to the Hon. Mc Wade U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor,

I am in receipt of your despatch dated 9th day 5th moon saying that Lam Ching Wah an American Citizen whilst peacefully proceeding on a passenger steam launch "Kong Tsay" from Canton to Heung Shan was attacked and kidnapped by pirates who also kidnapped four other passengers and asking me to order energetic efforts for the prompt release of the said Lam Ching Wah and for the capture and severe punishment of the pirates concerned in that ruffianly transaction. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that I have learned that the men who were kidnapped from the steam launch "Kong Tsay" were landed at Chat-Kau and just as I was in response to your despatch going to order the arrest of the pirates, I received a communication from His Honor the French Consul requesting me to order the arrest of the pirates, the recovery of the booty and the release of the men. I have strictly ordered the Shun Tak and Heung Shan Magistrates to assist the military official in arresting the pirates concerned in this case and also to find out if the said Lam Ching Wah was among the captives or not and to concert immediate measures for the release of all the captives.

11th day 5th moon 29th year

Kwong Sui.

B.

U. S. F. Callao

Kung Li, China, June 10. 03.

Sir:

I thank you heartily for the telegram and letter.

I am on the track of the prisoners and trust to rescue them soon if the authorities cooperate as they say they will. Am now waiting for a guide whom they state knows where they are. The price of the American has risen to \$9000.

Sincerely yours

E. A. Anderson.

The United States Consul General

Canton, China.

P.S.

It would help matter exceedingly if you would get the Viceroy's authority to put this matter into my hands and order them to assist me. I believe they are purposely delaying.

E. A. A.

- 6 -

W. S. S. Callao.

Kuang Si, China.

June 10th, 1900.

Sir,

I do not believe that I properly expressed the urgency of the situation to you in my postscript to my letter. If you could get an order from the Viceroy, ~~mandating~~, to these officials here to put the matter of the release of the prisoners in my hands with permission for me to land my men, and with strict orders for them to co-operate I believe that I can rescue them otherwise I fear the Americans will be killed, as my steward was told last night that unless \$5,000 was paid soon they would kill him.

The fear of these pirates pervades all classes and even the crews of villages that have been attacked, as I know, within an hour, say it, fearing their vengeance.

We captured several pirates, that, pursued by our men, "dropt" into the stream and swim out to passing junks. But when interrogated the people on the junks testified that they were boatmen belonging to the junks. The Chinese soldiers who came up afterwards intimidated some mission people who otherwise would have given testimony.

Unless I am given full authority I fear I can do nothing.

Very respectfully

Ed. H. A. Anderson

Lieut. U.S.N. Comdg:

The U. S. Consul General

Canton, China.

If possible send the authority post haste.



D.

U. S. S. Callao

Yung Ki, China June 13th. 03.

Sir:

1. I forward herewith documents, written in Chinese which consist of confession of pirates and proclamations of the local Chinese officials, so that you may have a clear idea of the efforts being made to rescue the American Citizen from the pirates.
2. The first town visited was Nan Shan where I sent Midshipman Sterling with interpreter and a few men to make inquiries and to offer a reward for any information the whereabouts of the prisoner. It was my judgement that this place Nan Shan, was the probable place of confinement of the prisoners and this proved to be correct as they were actually in the town at the time. The people are so frightened of the pirates that they did not dare give information.
3. That evening I anchored about three miles from Yung Ki and sent my steward and the launch Captain in coolie clothes, in a sampan, to obtain information. The enclosed letter from a Chinese soldier to his lieutenant was obtained, I also obtained information that the local officials knew of the whereabouts of the pirates.
4. The next morning, on receiving this information, I proceeded to Yung Ki and sent for the local officials. They stated that they had information, from a spy, of the exact location of the house in which the prisoners were confined and agreed with me to put some soldiers on board the "Callao" and proceed that night to their rescue. This they failed to do, although I kept up steam all night.

The next day it was the same thing, plenty of promises but nothing done. The next night they left without giving me warning.

5. I then sent Midshipman Sterling to Canton to see you and acquaint you with the facts of the case and request you to get the Viceroy's authority to press the matter of the rescue. I must tell you that I am exceedingly gratified at your more than prompt action on my request.

6. The state of affairs improved at once, troops began to arrive at Yung Ki and Admiral Li, with full powers, came the following morning.

7. After consulting with Admiral Li troops were hurried to different points and search made of the villages. Spies were sent out in every direction. The first day four pirates were captured, two of them being directly concerned in the attack on the launch, their confessions being enclosed.

8. Unfortunately owing to the procrastination of the local authorities, referred to previously, the pirates had decamped from Nan Shan taking the prisoners with them. I am convinced had the authorities acted promptly the prisoners would have been rescued some days ago.

9. In addition to the above mentioned efforts a reward of \$2000 has been offered, by Admiral Li, for the release of the American Citizen-also a full pardon will be granted the pirates if they release him. The relatives of the pirates are all being seized and they are threatened with confinement in prison if they cannot persuade the pirates to give up their prisoners.

10. Information has been received that these pirates are now at a small village called Goo Chen, about ten miles south of Mahling. A Chinese torpedo boat, with soldiers, left for there last night. I have hopes that they may accomplish something.

11. Admiral Li seems deeply impressed with the gravity of ~~take~~ the affair and is apparently doing all in his power to rescue the American, his orders are "to rescue him first at any cost and ~~after-~~ afterwards try to rescue the others and catch the pirates."

12. I am of the opinion that piracy on this <sup>t</sup> stretch of waters is pretty well broken up for the present. Before the arrival of the "Callao", I am informed, attacks were made on boats every night, there have been none since. The villagers seem much frightened at the gravity of the affair and the ominous activity displayed by the authorities.

13. For some reason I think that Admiral Li and the authorities wish me to return to Canton. It has been <sup>hinted</sup> ~~hinted~~ several times, but I do not see it that way as I consider that the presence of the "Callao" here, and the daily reports I demand, keep up their zeal. I wish to state that I am on most cordial terms with Admiral Li.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Edwin A. Anderson

Lieut. U.S.N. Comdg.

The United States Consul General

Canton, China.

E.

U. S. S. Callao

Canton, China, June 16th. 1903.

1. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the American Citizen Lum Ching Wah was released by the pirates who had kidnapped him and that he, and the other seven prisoners, were turned over, last night to the Chinese officials at Mahling. He is at present on board Admiral Li's flagship en route for Canton.

2. The causes that induced these pirates to surrender their prisoners without ransom, ~~were~~<sup>were</sup> as follows:-

First an unrelenting pursuit of them was made by the Chinese soldiers. They were pursued from Nan Sha to Lin Tao Sha, to Kiang Wei, to Hai Chau, to Goo Chen, to Shiao Lan. Besides this the gentry and elders of Mahling, the home of these pirates, were ordered to arrest all the relatives of the pirates and put them in prison if they did not induce the pirates to surrender the American Citizen.

3. The pirates became much frightened at the presence of the gun boats and the unusual activity displayed by the authorities. This, coupled with the solicitations of their relatives, had the desired effect. The American Citizen was kept in confinement at Saas poa in the house of one Li Yat.

4. I respectfully call your attention to the great zeal, energy and skill displayed by Admiral Li in his efforts to effect the release of the American. Every thing was subordinated to that purpose and I am of the opinion that the release would not have been effected had he not been present.

Very respectfully  
E. A. Anderson  
Lieut. U.S.N. Comdg.

The U. S. Consul General, Canton, China.

- F -

Under oath, I beg to make the following statement to your Honor:

I am a naturalized citizen of Honolulu, H. Is: and a citizen of the U. S. of America. I am 58 years of age and am temporarily sojourning in China with my wife and family. I am temporarily residing at Heung Shan district, about 70 miles from Canton, and on the 30th day of May, 1903, I came to Canton to make the necessary arrangements for the return of my son and family to Honolulu, and returned on June 2nd 1903 (7th day 5th moon) to Heung Shan. While I was peacefully proceeding on the passenger steam launch "Kong Chay", which left Canton, at noon, for Sheak Kee (Heung Shan District), the launch was attacked by pirates at 6 P.M. at a place called Kong Mee, in Shuh Tak District. Some of the pirates were travelling on the Steam launch and on nearing that locality two boats boarded our launch and joined hands in the piratical attack. They took away my luggages consisting of clothing, money &c; as per list enclosed, and stripped me of my silk clothes, notes, &c; and then carried me away, together with 5 Chinese passengers and 2 employes of the launch, to a place called Tai Sha Ma Ning, where we were escorted by six pirates with pointed revolvers to a House in Cho Po Village, where we were all chained on the foot with a two-feet-long chain and the ends tied to one another.

We were kept in that house under the charge of a man named Lee AH Yat, who was there purposely to watch us, and we were given scanty meals, twice a day, consisting of rice and vegetables, and had to sleep on the mud floor. The anguish and mental torture were intolerable, and my agony of mind was intensified by the brutal treatment, and even to exercise the common necessities of nature was impossible through having my foot chained to seven Chinese, which we had to endure for almost 14 days. We were told that we could write letters to our people, provided no mention was made of the locality in which we were then imprisoned. I sent, the following day, a letter to my son at Heung Shan, but I fear he had not received that hurried note because

I get no reply. During the time we were held there for ransom, Lee Ah Yat the watchman used very abusive and threatening language and said <sup>seven</sup> times, each day, that "unless the demands made for our release are forthcoming that we will be killed." Our terrors and daily frights were indescribable, and with the brutal treatment and sleepless nights made us feel that we were doomed to die in the hands of these pirates and assassins. On the night of the 20th day (15th June) Ho Hang, Chan Tsung, Lam Fun and one named Chas, all of whom are old pirates, after releasing the chain from our foot, escorted us to a boat and took us to Sui Seak Pai Sha Chay, in Shun Tak District, where they landed us on a sand bank and immediately thereafter the steamer "Namning" passed by and the pirates took fright rowed away in their boat as swift as they could and left us behind in the sand bank, where, half an hour later, the Chinese gunboat "ON LEONG" came and took all of us, eight in number, on board the gunboat and proceeded to Canton.

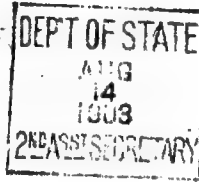
The little village where we were confined has between 3 to 400 small houses, and its inhabitants are pirates and thieves, and about 200 of whom carry arms.

I submit respectfully that ample compensation ought to be paid to me for the gross indignities, brutal treatment, and <sup>ed</sup> reported daily threats to murder me, and also beg that the enclosed list of clothing &c: stolen from me, as well as my gold watch and chain, money &c; be returned. If it wasn't for your Honor's energetic action and persistent efforts to obtain my release, I am sure that I would have been dead by this time and I now beg to tender you my heart felt gratitude for having saved my life, and to say that I and my family will always remember you gratefully.

Lam Ching Wa

Canton, June 16th, 1903.

CONSULAR BUREAU



*ack & file*

No. 291.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 27, 1903.

Mr. R. M. W. Wade,

To the Department of State.

*ack by form  
aug 15, 1903.*

Subject:

Conditions in Yunnan.

Abstract of Contents.

*re information received  
from H. E. the Viceroy of Yunnan.*

No. 291

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 27th, 1903

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 286 concerning conditions in Yunnan, I have the honor to report as follows:

Learning that the so-called rebels in Yunnan had defeated the Government troops on several occasions and that they were threatening Mengtsze, as well as Yunnanfu, I wired to Viceroy Ting for information as to the actual situation and received the following reply:-

Your Honor,

I have noted your telegram and beg to inform you that the rebels have only taken possession of Lien On and troops had been despatched to attack them. Recently, several victories have been continually made by the troops

Both the Yunnanfu and Mengsze are peaceful and quiet. All the foreigners and Railway Engineers are well and safe and I beg that you will not be anxious.

---

Learning subsequently at the Yamen of Viceroy Tê Sou, in Canton, that he had received an unconfirmed report that French troops had gone over the border and were cooperating with Viceroy Ting, I sent a despatch to him asking for the latest facts. His reply was as follows:-



Your Honor,

I have read your despatch and beg to inform you that on the 9th. day this month troops were sent to attack the rebels who have taken possession of Lien On and the troops made several victories at Kwun Yik, Shui Tsai etc. The force of the rebels is rather weak, and when all the troops are gathered together they will immediately attack Lien On whilst Mongsze and other various places are peaceful and quiet.

---

As he did not mention anything about the French troops I forwarded another despatch to him asking him the direct question "if there are French troops in Yunnan?" To that he replied as follows:-

Your Honor,

I have read your despatch and beg to inform you that at present there is no trouble in Kai Fa and according to the Treaty French troops cannot go beyond their boundaries. As regards the rebels in Lien On, they are now attacked by troops from various places and they will soon be utterly exterminated.

---

I am sorry to say that his information regarding the defeat of the rioters and malcontents is largely untrue, for within the past week they have successfully coped with the Imperial troops and held their own in several engagements. H. E. Tsen, the new Viceroy of the Two Kwangs has personally informed me that it is his intention, after pacifying Kwangsi to march into Yunnan and assist Viceroy Ting in restoring law and order.

Viceroy Tsen left here on Friday. Before his departure I arranged with him that I should be kept in touch with the progress of events in Kwangsi and Yunnan.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

*P*

No. *293*

Consulate-General of the United States,

*Canton, China, June 27, 1903.*

Mr. *R. M. Newader*

To the Department of State.

*ask by form  
aug 15, 1903*

Subject:

*New View of the Two Twelves*

Abstract of Contents.

*re took seal of office on June  
24th 1903.*



*hina*

No. 292

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 27th, 1903.

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On June 17th. 1903 I cabled to you as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger:-

Secstate Washington

New Viceroy Tsen just arrived Whampoa  
will take seals office 19. instant.

McWade.

I hereby confirm the foregoing, and add that H. E. Tsen landed at the Government wharf about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. June, 1903, and about half an hour afterwards took over the seals of office as Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, from H. E. Té Sou, Acting Viceroy.

In response to his invitation the Consular Body paid him an official call on Thursday, the 25th. inst. at the Military Yamen, located on the Dutch Folly, <sup>in</sup> ~~at~~ the Eastern district of Canton. He paid me marked courtesy and spoke feelingly of American Charity for the relief of the famine stricken sufferers of the province of Kwangsi. He said he intended to leave Canton on the following day for Kwangsi, where he would take the field in person and actively conduct operations against the rebels. He believed that he would be able to complete the pacification of the province in forty days and assured me that he would keep

me informed of all developments there. I questioned him about the conditions in Yunnan and he replied that " things looked very badly there just now, that the robbers and rioters had joined hands and that they were giving the Imperial troops considerable trouble." He concluded with the significant remark " I may have to go to Yunnan after I have pacified Kwangsi. I have authority to go there and to exterminate the rebels!"

The new Viceroy is a native of Kwangsi, about 42 years of age, of robust build, a terror to officials guilty of squeezing or of injustice, and openly hostile to gambling or the use of opium. He thinks and speaks rapidly, clearly, and intelligently. Above all and before all he is " pro-foreign!" A Viceroy of his energy, justice and decisive<sup>on</sup> character is greatly needed in the Two Kwangs at this time.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

U. S. Consul General.

No. 282.

*File*  
TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN *Rockwell*

C O P Y.

*From*

CANTON,

June 29, 1903.

Received 9:10 a. m.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUN 29 1903

Secretary of State,

Washington.

*(Wu Chon. for Chuan)*

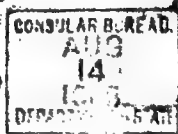
Viceroy Then is personally conducting war exterminating alleged rebels Kwangsi with Muchow as his temporary headquarters. Disturbers will receive no mercy.

MCWADE.

Deciphered by

*W. D.*

No. 293.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 30, 1903.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

*File*

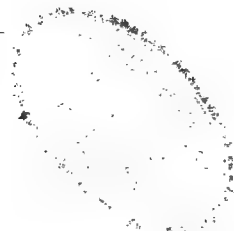
Subject:

*Dr. H. K. Koppert,  
no connection.  
Aug. 17/03.*

*Famine in Kwangsi.*

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing copy of Reports  
Photographs, etc. etc.*



No. 293

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, June 30th, 1903.

Honorable Francis E. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 283 regarding the famine in Kwang Si, I have the honor to report as follows:

The second American Relief Expedition, composed of 8 large Cargo Junks, loaded with 6000 piculs of rice and 200 sacks of American flour, towed by 8 steam launches and convoyed by U. S. S. "Callao," Lieutenant Anderson Commanding, and by a Chinese torpedo boat left here for Kwang Si on the morning of June 21st. 1903. The expedition would have started from five to seven days earlier, but was unable to do so because of the inability of the old Viceroy Te Sou to furnish the steam launches or tugs. The cause of the delay is explained in the following despatch from H. E. Te Sou:

"Your Honor:

In reply to your despatch dated 22nd. day 5th. moon, applying for a permit for eight cargo boats loaded with 6000 piculs of rice and 200 sacks of flour which you are shipping from Canton to the relief of the famine stricken sufferers in Kwang Si tomorrow and also for eight <sup>strong</sup> and swift steam launches to tow the rice boats up to Kwang Si.

I have the honor to inform you that I have now commanded Captain Lui, after the new Viceroy's arrival here, to select eight strong and swift steam launches for towing the rice boats

up to Kwang Si, and as the new Viceroy has not yet arrived at Canton all the steam launches will not be able to leave for any far distance and will have to be kept for commands, so you have to wait for a day or two before Captain Lui be able to supply same.

I send you herewith the desired rice and flour permits with a request that you will please fill the names of the boatmen in the blank spaces.

23rd. day 5th. moon 29th. year K.S."

---

Prior to the departure of the Expedition, the bund of Shameen, fronting on the Canton River, was thronged with Chinese gentries, representative members of the Charitable Guilds of Canton, all of whom embarked on Government torpedo boats and gunboats and accompanied the expedition as far as the Macao fort. The accompanying despatches announce the arrival of the expedition at Wuchow and Samshui, and the distribution of the rice and flour by our Missionaries among the starving natives. You will please note the different dates of the despatches, the earlier ones --- for instance that of the Rev. Dr. Shumaker dated Kwai Un, June 7th. 1903 --- refer to the distribution of the rice from the first relief expedition. <sup>in</sup> ~~These~~ late arrival here is <sup>written</sup> ~~letter~~ accounted for by the fact that the ~~letters~~ were operating in the interior and that mail communications were slow and precarious. I have the honor to suggest that copies of these despatches be forwarded to the Christian Herald for publication. The contributions of that excellent journal for the relief of the famine stricken sufferers have undoubtedly been the means of saving many thousands of human lives. I desire to join the poor sufferers in appreciative gratitude of the "Christian Herald's" abounding charity.

I also enclose photos of the first and second Relief



Expedition, taken as they were about starting from Canton to Kwangsi. Photos will be forwarded later, with the Missionaries' final report of striking scenes and incidents at Weng Shun, Kwai Ping and elsewhere. As soon as the relief work has been completed ~~our~~ <sup>an</sup> itemized account of the expenditures etc. will be forwarded to the Department, with all necessary vouchers annexed.

The accompanying despatches are as follows:

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| From Rev. A. J. Fisher    | June 6th. 1903. |
| " " Dr. H. K. Shumaker    | " 7th. "        |
| " " "                     | " 20th. "       |
| " " "                     | " 22nd. "       |
| " " H. O. T. Burkwall     | " 23rd. "       |
| " Lieut. E. A. Anderson   | " 28th. "       |
| " Midshipman Sterling     | " 22nd. "       |
| " Rev. Dr. H. K. Shumaker | " 26th. "       |

I beg to confirm my cablegrams dated June 4th, and June 7th. 1903 reading as follows:

Secstate Washington

Governor Wong telegraphs me over million natives Kwangsi starving and earnestly appeals help American Charity. All relief distribution through me hands American British Missionaries.

McWade.

Secstate Washington

Viceroy Té Sou asks me transmit through you "Christian Herald" profound heartfelt gratitude donation ten thousand dollars starving Kwangsi, urgently needed. Says added proof America's friendship sympathy China. Am vigorously preparing second American Relief Expedition.

McWade.

The cabled despatch from Governor Wong Chih Chun upon which my despatch to you of June 4th. was based, reads as follows:

"Your Honor:

I have read your telegram and beg to inform you that as the weather in Kwangsi being dried for years and with the additional disturbances of the rebels and the failure of the agricultural purposes, therefore many hundred thousands of persons are suffering from hunger. Although several large cargoes of rice have been purchased and distributed to them with congee yet very many hundreds are starving daily. Help is urgently needed to save them. Can you give it? I feel extremely gratified and will never forget your favorable kindness and the great charity of America given to our suffering people and for having saved their lives from hunger. All the rebels in the various districts have been utterly exterminated, but there are still some defeated rebels in hiding and they will be strictly searched out and captured. Recently escaped rebels have come to Khen Yun and Lao Chao from Yunnan and Kwei Chow, and several regiments of troops were sent to attack them. They will, of course, be utterly exterminated but I will not be able to accomplish every thing successful until after two or three months."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Robert M. Mc Wade*

U. S. Consul General.

P.S.

I enclose also photographs of the First and Second American Relief Expeditions and of the gathering of the representative Chinese Gentry on the Bund of Khamseen, on the occasion of the departure of the Second Expedition. Enclosed also is a separate copy of this despatch which you may desire to send to the Christian Herald, together with some of the photographs. In another parcel or package I send by this mail the wooden measure used in the distribution of rice to the starving people at Kwai Ping. One measure of the rice was the daily allowance for each adult.

I also send one of the famine cakes, sent up from Canton for distribution amongst the unfortunate, One cake per diem being held to be sufficient nourishment for each adult.

McWade

No. I

Kwai Ping, June 6th, 1903.

To His Honor, The Consul General of The United States Hon.  
Robert M. Mc Wade.

I beg to submit the following report of the rice sent to the famine district of Kwang Si Province as the gift of the United States:

Your Honor has already a full report of the safe arrival of the rice at Woo Chow. After a delay of two and half days at Woo Chow we secured a launch to tow the rice up to the famine district. We wish here to acknowledge the kind services rendered by Mr. Alabaster C. of I. M. Customs at Woo Chow and Mr. Braun the Harbor Master in securing this launch.

The rice was towed up to Kwai Peng, where under the direction of the Rev Mr. Fee distribution has been going on for two months in various ways. After consulting with Mr. Fee and others it was thought best to open a new station at Peng Nam about thirty miles below Kwai Peng. One boat, the largest one of the three, was taken back to Peng Nam and arrangements were at once made for proper distribution. The examination hall and the adjoining temple Man Cheung Hung were thrown open for our use. The rice is stored in the temple and the examination hall is being used for the distributions. The rice being taken up and weighted it was found to be two hundred (200) catties short.

The other two boats were left at Kwai Peng, for the time, as there was some question as to just where it had best be taken up. It is in the care of Mr. Fee and is well guarded.

There can be no question as to the need for rice in these places. The distress and suffering <sup>are</sup> is appalling. At Kwai Peng twenty thousand men, women and children are being fed. Many have nothing left of earthly possession. Children are sold every day. Some sell themselves for rice to eat. Many have nothing to eat except what is given to them on distribution days twice a week. Many come in and tell of a brother or a husband who has fallen

by the way in his efforts to get to the place of distribution. Again and again we have been told that this or the <sup>at</sup> one has come for twenty miles. Every day the aged and the weak are falling away.

At Peng Nam the distress is perhaps even greater than at Kwai Peng. Making a rough estimate I should say that not more than two fifths of the ~~fields~~ <sup>fields</sup> are planted with rice which is about the only thing they raise there.

The first distribution day at Peng Nam was on Saturday May 30th. It was not generally known, yet more than six thousand people came to ask for a portion of rice. Some had to be turned away because, in the judgement of the distributors, they were well taken care for.

It will still be five <sup>to seven</sup> weeks before a general harvest of rice may be expected. When this comes it will <sup>it</sup> relieve the majority, but it will not help these who had no rice to plant and who have now no strength left to work.

Many people who live at a distance from the centers of distribution are unable to come for lack of energy. This is partly obviated by personal visits by the distributors to these villages where they give out tickets to those who are unable to come so that they can send someone else in their place. Thousands are thus in various ways being helped. Still hundreds will not be reached, whose only relief will come when they "shuffle off their mortal coil". More workers are needed to relieve those who have so long and faithfully done their duty. More rice is needed to help the sufferers over another five or six weeks.

Respectfully Submitted

Sd. Rev. A. J. Fisher.

Nº 2.  
1

Hon. R. M. McWade,  
U. S. Consul General,  
Shamien,  
Canton.

Your Honor:

This my fourth report has to do with the famine relief work under my charge in Kwai Un.

In company with Mr. Fletcher on May 19th. I left Kai Peng and on same day at evening arrived in the district city of Kwai Un. Being informed that the southern part of the district was most needy and also inhabited by a more respectable and worthy class of people than other parts, we on the 20th. ult. travelled thirty odd miles on horse back looking over the field. We found the two important towns to be Kiu Hu and Mah Kak situated nine miles apart and nine miles each from any navigable stream. It was decided that I live at Kiu Hu and have charge of the rice distribution at both towns, while Mr. Fletcher with headquarters at the district city cared for the transportation of rice.

The present status of this work is as follows. Mr. Fletcher receives the rice in cargo boats at the district city. He weighs it and tranships to smaller cargo boats carrying about one hundred piculs each. These boats proceed a days journey from the city and discharge cargo to the shore whence it is delivered to me after nine miles per wheel barrow. In the matter of transportation our main trial has been the wetting of the rice by the boat people. This practice enables them to discharge as much rice by weight as they received and still have some left for personal use. Of course when called to a reckoning for the practice they assert that the boat leaked.

The work of placing the rice into the hands of the people as practiced at Kiu Hu is as follows:

Our famine relief establishment consists of several communicating shops, a large horse stable, court yard and a

threshing ground. This place we have ~~divided~~<sup>divided</sup> into two district parts, reached by one entrance.

Guards having been placed to prevent entry by some other way than the main gate we open at about nine in the morning. The people as they enter are scrutinized by the foreigners and several helpers deputized by the gentry. Those recognized as imposters are not permitted to come in. Those in actual need but evidently having food are received in one of the two parts of the works, and those in greater need, into the other part.

At one o'clock the gate is closed, and the rice baskets placed at the doors. The distributors at one door use a measure containing  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lb. at the other door  $\frac{2}{3}$  lb. is dispensed to each one. This amount of rice is sufficient for the needs here. The people gather once in three days. The men and women come on separate days. The third day I have spent at Muh Kak where the work is arranged a little differently. Upon taking on the work at this place we agreed to feed the women while the gentry cared for the men. There was no place suitable for relief work so the people gather in an open court and as they pass out the imposters are dismissed and the needy separated into two classes and immediately receive their rice. The imposters make no small disturbance at being dismissed empty handed since they have waited for hours in the open court under the burning sun. They usually have to be ejected by force. The very needed at Muh Kak were in a dying condition and their allowance of rice for three days has been  $1\frac{2}{3}$  lb. and in special cases we have given 3 lbs. Soon after we began work at Muh Kak I discovered that the gentry were giving the men a pitifully small allowance and I requested the privilege of issuing tickets to the very needed. Now after am through with the women these men come and we give each one  $1\frac{2}{3}$  lb. of rice.

Soon after arriving here I discovered that many of the gentry who ordinarily gain a living by school teaching, were in

great need. Scholars they lacked not but the parents had nothing to pay. It seemed to me hard to demand of these gentlemen that they come to the general distribution. Therefore, upon due investigation, in proportion to the number dependent upon them we supplied rice to keep them until the harvest. The same method has been followed with aged men and women too feeble to adventure themselves in the jostling crowds.

The difficulties connected with this work have been in the main due to the large number of imposters who came because the amount of rice we have issued as compared with native benevolent societies practice is exceedingly liberal. We have determined that no unworthy one should receive ~~any~~<sup>ought</sup> and when the number of applicants in one day often is over ten thousand the labor which falls to the one foreign inspector is not light. It has also been a source of great grief to us that these unworthy persons have no sense of appreciation of any argument save physical force. When therefore they persist in forcing an entrance or having succeeded in slipping in over the wall or otherwise they tramp over the poor and feeble there has been no recourse but the use of the rattan. Naturally many of these imposters are personal friends of the soldiers and the policing of the multitude has also fallen to the foreigners share of work.

Not a little trouble has also been experienced with the beggars whose ranks have under the stress of hard times been much swelled. No matter how much I have given them their cry is for more. Their howls and tears make walking through the streets most distressing.

At the beginning of our work ~~many~~<sup>many</sup> of those coming for help died by the way but since then I have seen none and the gentry report none. That this relief work has preserved many lives cannot be gain said.

It may be asked " Do the Chinese appreciate our efforts in their behalf?" The gentry most certainly do. As Your Honor knows the fountain head of all anti-foreign feeling among



this people has been the conservative literary class. Having suffered much at the hands of foreign nations the gentry have added to their natural antipathy to the "barbarian" an intense hatred. We have, however, this year shown them that we are not wholly evil and I believe that the timely assistance rendered the gentry and common people of Kwangsi by the two great English speaking nations has gone far to change hatred and distrust to friendship and confidence.

But while I have every reason to believe that the gentry are deeply grateful I fear the common people in the main do not appreciate what has been done for them. They are so sordid themselves that they cannot conceive of any one doing a good deed without an ulterior motive. Hence there are being circulated some most monstrous theories as to our object in distributing rice. And it seems that the more unreasonable the talk, the more likely it is to be believed. However there are some who are grateful and in their humble way express the thoughts of their hearts.

Am sure Your Honor will be glad to know that rice harvest has begun and that the crop is large. In a few weeks we expect to close the famine relief work here.

Being single handed here it has been impossible for me to keep an account of the number of beneficiaries but a conservative estimate is that more than twenty thousand people have been assisted in this district.

All the rice I have handled has come through you and Mr. Fletcher. When the work here is finished we shall have dispersed 96,933 lbs. of rice.

Since we foreigners are very quick to mention by name any Chinese subject who offends us we ought to be equally keen to express appreciation therefore I have to request Your Honor to convey to H. H. the Viceroy my humble hearty thanks for many kindness received during the progress of the relief work at Kiu Hi from the district Magistrate and the local gentry.

This report is very respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant /

(Signed) H. K. Shumaker.

Kiu Hu, Kwai Un,  
Kwang Si, China,  
June 7th. 03.

#### NOTES

During this famine there have been sent up from Canton famine cakes for free distribution. The cake is round about two inches in diameter and  $3/8$  in thick. It is dark grey in color with black specks and is quite hard evidently having been pressed in a mould. The cakes are made of goose rice (a grain very rich in gluten.) sesamum seeds, red jejube plums, and brown sugar. The taste is not unpleasant but one's teeth discover numerous bits of sand. The Chinese assert that one of these cakes per day is sufficient to satisfy the hungry. The cakes are put up in small rolls and the directions in addition to formula tell one that the cake should be eaten with hot water and under no circumstance should more than one be eaten in 24 hours.

How terrible must be the pangs of hunger when people go about the streets picking up a grain of rice here and there just like a chicken would.

I suppose the world over the pawnbroker is execrated. But what shall be said of men who when their fellows are starving, charge 50% interest on the paltry sums advanced on valuable clothing, jewelry, etc?

When relief work was first opened in Kiu Hu the deaths among these who came for help was as many as ten a day. This number has decreased until in the closing two weeks of work I have not heard of a death. Of course there are many whose digestive organs and system generally can never recover from the effects of this famine. They will exist in misery for a little while longer but here the summer is ended will have been added to

the list of famine victims though dying amidst plenty.

Any one familiar with village life in China knows how the pigs, chickens and ducks fairly swarm. Now as one passes through the villages now and then a pig wearily plods across the path in a lonesome sort of way and the social sort of grunt as so characteristic of the porker is not heard. Ducks one sees none. And chickens are so few that the egg eating foreigner has a hard time to get his favorite ~~food~~ <sup>food</sup> at any price. This is only another indication that everything saleable has been sold to buy food.

The sufferings have not been confined <sup>ined</sup> to the common people. I have met many Chinese gentlemen who ordinarily are well to do. But their income being a share of crops raised by tenants they have been also in the extreme of want. One gentleman who has fifteen mouths to feed has been dependent for months on small sums he could borrow and use in purchase of maize. This was ground and boiled into gruel (chicken feed ~~we~~ would call it) and on this they have lived. A gift of a picul of rice to this man rejoiced him beyond measure.

One of the results of this famine which will be felt in years to come is the present numerous disparity in the numbers of males and females in the rising generation. Valuing the boy <sup>above</sup> ~~along~~ the girl, as the Chinese do, the sale of female children has far exceeded that of males. In our relief work I think it is not at all beyond the truth to say that for one young girl who applies for relief there are twenty small boys.

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Mr. E. M. McFadyen,  
U. S. Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Dear Sir:

I have to submit the following report on famine relief work in and about Tung Tsen, Kwei Sh. Kwangai.

Having completed the work at Kwei Sh. Kwangai I reported to Mr. Fletcher at Kwei Sh. City. He immediately placed at my disposal all the rice in his custody, being 47,000 lbs. This food supply was immediately transported to the market town of Tung Tsen. The gentry received us cordially and provided a good place for storing the rice and also laborers. In company with one of the gentry I immediately began to canvass the district. Our plan was to enter a town, ask some such as a leading man, inquire of him whether help was needed and if so by whom. We then visited the people in their homes and issued orders for rice in proportion to the need. Ordinarily the physical inspection was all that was necessary but in some not a few cases I have been asked for help by persons who appeared well nourished on examination of the premises we made the discovery of a store of grain or a fat pig or two ended all controversy. These helped most liberally have been farmers who have had no means to buy seed grain hence have no harvest, and women who have no one to support them. So far as we could discover we gave no aid to gamblers and highlanders.

We have spent a day and a half on the field canvassing and the close of second day in issuing rice. This method has been followed until our rice has been given out. I have canvassed personally thirteen towns, a fourteenth frankly said they were not in need. Some fifteen and sixteen I was not able to reach but there were but a few needy ones and the amount I left to one of the worthy was to an honorable man. Thus fifteen towns have been benefited by this Tung Tsen work. I have found this

house to house visitation method infinitely superior to the method of general promiscuous distribution which we practiced at Hsi Hs and Hsi Hsi and learned at Hsi Ping. Inspectors have been readily detected and gave no trouble, the aged and feeble were required to make no long fatiguing trips nor endure the excitement of prolonged waiting in crowds, some good hearted neighbor would take their rice order and brought the food to their door, the looting of children in the streets has of course been almost for the amounts of rice issued to each household, none was far more than a child could carry. Also as far as has transpired there has been no suspicious talk concerning the work as was the case at places where a general distribution led to the refusal of rice to inspectors who had traveled a long way and waited a long time in vain -- and they had to "even up!"

We have been much gratified to find that the proportion of the very needy is much less than we had supposed and we have therefore been able to deal quite liberally with the worthy supplying a sufficient amount of rice to keep them well until August when all late planted rice will be harvested and the export of rice will bring in money, and laborers, seamstresses, etc. will be employed and paid as at ordinary times.

The local gentry have shown me every kindness and facilitated the work I had to do in their community in every way possible. In addition to one of their number as companion they have supplied me with a house and a guard of two soldiers (the country not being wholly free from robbers.)

The district Magistrate has, as hitherto, been deeply interested in the work and has shown us every courtesy.

On 19th. instant I completed the work at Tsung Tsun and the same evening traveled by the courtesy of the Hsiang Tan Benevolent Society on their chartered launch to Hsi, the city where I paid my respects to the Magistrate, informing him that the rice committed to me for his people had been distributed.

This morning I have begun my return journey to Canton.

Thanking Your Honor for the hearty sympathy and very substantial support you have accorded this famine relief work and personally grateful for the several kind letters received from your Honor,

I beg to remain respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. Houghton.

H. S. Lee Esq

West River, Hung Si,

June 25th. 1901.

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Kienan, China, June 22nd. 1905.

Hon. R. H. McWhide,  
U. S. Consul General.

Dear Sir:

Have talked the matter over with Mrs. Shumaker, she feels as I do that I have done my share of the famine relief work and that the mission demands my attention and care. However she sees the trying position in which you are and also longs with you to have the rice placed as speedily as possible in the hands of the deserving hence agrees that if you order me to go I should go. Therefore, there being no preventing Providence I shall on the morrow (23rd) go to country return on 28th and on evening of that day report to you ready to leave for Wu Chow on Friday A.M.

Permit me to request that the gentleman be asked to return for the rice left at Hui Hui --- it will be less hard for us if my rice comes in two lots at a little interval.

Also, if it seems good to you, to inform Mr. Steward that the rice (1000 piculs) for the place below Kuning may be forwarded only with great difficulty and slowness and ask his view of the matter for the rice may not reach the place until 1 day after harvest. But if he desires it sent on we shall attend to transportation at Hui Hui. He can easily ask one of his country men from Hui Ping to attend to it.

Also to ask the Governor of Kiangsi or Viceroy to issue a general letter introducing bearer to gentry and ordering them to receive us, provide place for storing rice, a dwelling place for us, horses or chairs for travel and such guides or escort as may be necessary.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant,

R. H. Shumaker.

Sam Shui, China,

June 23rd. 1903.

Consul General R. M. McWhide,  
U. S. Consulate General,  
Canton.

My Dear Sir:

We reached Sam Shui about 4.30 last evening after a slow but uneventful journey of 2 days.

Three of the launches were of no use whatever as tugs. But by the persistent efforts of Mr. Sterling we managed to push our way through and against a very swift current. The poorer launches were coupled together and the stronger ones made to carry two double.

We are forced to leave three launches here, they cannot stem the current above this place. This necessitates leaving three rice boats as well. These are left in charge of the Imperial Maritime Customs as per arrangement made by Captain Anderson of U. S. N. of the "Gullies".

Last night we went aboard the river steamer "Wanning" and found Mr. Shumaker and Mr. Fletcher aboard, also the Governor of Kiangsi, and a gentleman from HongKong who had given freely toward the Relief. I did not learn his name so as to pronounce it. I only know it begins with "R."

With the Governor away and Shumaker returned I shall hope to hear from you early as to further instructions. Mr. Shumaker evidently did not receive telegram from you to stay. Undoubtedly he will report to you. We only had some 5 minutes with him last night so got only some general impressions of the state of things.

Very truly yours,

R. G. T. McKenill.



W. S. S. Callao,  
HongKong, China,  
June 20th. 1908.

Sir:

1. I forward herewith a letter from Highwaysman Sterling regard the conveying of the American Relief Expedition from Canton to Sun Shai.

2. As you will see the launches furnished were as more powerful than those that went with the previous expedition. Three of the launches were utterly useless for towing, so they were sent back to Canton and the lighters left at Sun Shai.

3. It was utterly useless for the launches, unassisted, to attempt to tow against the very swift current of the West River which as the river was high ran from 3 to 4 knots, in places I took the entire tow behind the "Callao" and by plugging day and night reached the Shaw on the morning of the 20th.

4. I was informed by the Highwaysman that there was immediate need of grain in parts of the Sunshai District to keep the inhabitants from starving to death, that a delay of two or three days meant the death of thousands and the utter loss of all the previous work. It is true that on the North side of the river the rice crops have begun to yield, but on the South side they have not matured and would not for from ten days to two weeks and the poverty stricken inhabitants had no money at all to buy rice at any price. Besides this there is but little rice planted on the South side, in some districts, as the people were too poor to get the seed and too sick and weak to cultivate the ground. For these reasons I am informed that the grain you sent will be disposed of to great advantage.

5. I was also informed that the Governor stated that he would furnish 10 more launches to take rice above Wankow, so I advised the hiring of a launch to take one lighter of rice up

to relieve the most urgent needs. This was done and the tow left about noon of the 20th. with Dr. Tuck on board.

6. I ordered the three most powerful launches to return to the ship for the lighters left there. They stated that they had not enough coal for the trip. I sent Mr. Sterling to see the local Magistrate and he at once ordered those launches to proceed to the ship and coal from Government coal pile. They left early on the 21st. I telegraphed the Master Master, Mr. Harrison and wrote Mr. Tuck requesting that they would see that started early. In this connection I have to report that I was informed that the Captain of the launch in which left his boat at the ship for the purpose of visiting his wife, as I was unable to confer with him at Tientsin this is the very necessary.

The Magistrate of Tientsin called on the 21st. to thank us for the contributions to the famine district.

7. I report that I was unable to remain and meet the steamer but I received a telegram that the "Sardinia" expected to call on the evening of the 20th. and as I was ordered to take charge from her I had no time to spare as she is going to Tsing - so I left on the evening of the 20th. and arrived here on the afternoon of the 21st.

Very respectfully

E. A. Spurgeon

Lieut. U.S.N.

Commanding.

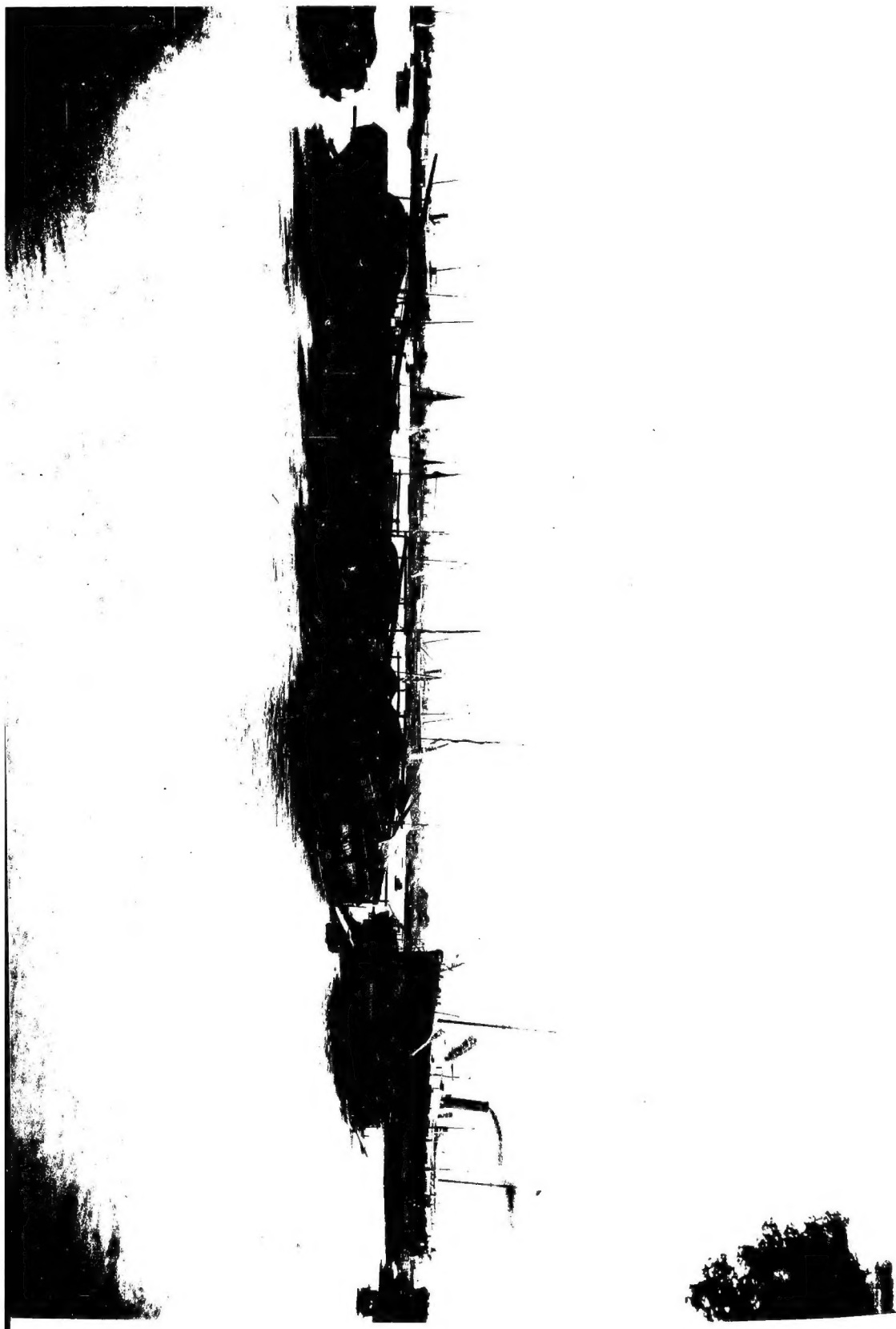
The U. S. Consul General.

Peking, China.

*1<sup>st</sup> Expedition*



*2<sup>nd</sup> Expedition*



## *2<sup>nd</sup> Expedition*

